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REGD. NO. B. 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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INSURANCE
Nothing can take the place of one's own country. ONE'S OWN INSURANCE COMPANIES are the BEST.

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ABYSSINIANS' SURPRISING ADVANCE

Southward Sweep In Full Swing

Gorahai Reoccupied, Also Gabredare?

Italian Plans To Cut Off Ethiopians After Advance?

HARAR, November 24.

Despatches from Ethiopian headquarters indicate that the Abyssinians are continuing their southward sweep. It seems probable they have reoccupied Gorahai without fighting. The advance, which has been officially uncomfirmed, has taken everyone by surprise.

GABREDARE RETAKEN?

It is semi-officially stated that Gabredare has been retaken. The Ethiopians are advancing three columns with the total of 25,000 warriors. Their forces may swing eastwards to Walwal, or push southeastwards with the object of effecting junction with Ras Desta, who is reported to be in the neighbourhood of Lughferandi.

PLAN TO CUT OFF ETHIOPIANS

It appears General Graziani has ordered retreat, but he may have withdrawn eastwards and is planning to cut off Ethiopians after they advance some distance southwards.—Reuter's Special.

Embassies Busy With Peace Talks

(Special Cable)

LONDON, November 23.

Search for a settlement of the Abyssinian conflict continues through diplomatic channels between Rome and Paris.

A message from Rome states that Sgr. Mussolini received Sir Eric Drummond.

It is stated that the meeting was to continue the maintenance of contact and it proved to be perfectly satisfactory.

A Paris message states that M. Laval received the Italian Ambassador and later saw the British Ambassador.

LULL IN WAR SITUATION

Italians Look To Ras Kassa's Treachery

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

ASMARA, Nov. 23.

There is no immediate prospect of resumption of the Italian advance in the north, not only owing to change in command, but due to the need of consolidating positions, securing communications and political penetration and pacification.

Italians at present hold with about 1,50,000 men a straggling line, 100 miles long from the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to Azbi, but the only sector strongly held is the 20 mile crescent, ten miles south of Makalle. Dedjasmatch Ayelu is harassing the right-wing, while the elusive Ras Seyum is conducting a guerilla war on the Tembien plateau.

Italians hope for the defection of Ras Kassa commanding 1,25,000 men at Ambaalagi followed by the possibility of his son Ayelu opening the way to Lake Tana, but the Ethiopians are confident that Ras Kassa will make a big stand at Ambaalagi.

SANCTIONS AND AFTER

Italy May Re-examine Position In League

ROME, Nov. 23.

The British and French notes close the door to any further conciliation at any rate for the time being according to authoritative spokesman The possibility of embargo on coal, steel and petrol exports to Italy is being closely watched. It is pointed out that a little more than a fifth of Italy's petrol comes from the United States, but if American exporters follow Mr. Icke's request to halt shipments to Italy, it is feared that other oil exporting countries like Roumania who are at present hesitating may range themselves on the side of embargo

In such an event declared an authoritative spokesman, Italy would have re-examined her attitude most carefully, which is taken to refer to Italy's position in the league.—Reuter.

SHIPPING BOARD'S MOVE

No Sale Of Old Vessels To Italy

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.

The Shipping Board has banned the sale to Italy of obsolete

(Continued on page 7, col. 6.)

Lt. Wazir Ali leading out his side to the field on Sunday morning.

Lahore To Raise 'Independence' Memorial

Punjab Congressmen Close Up Ranks On Eve Of Golden Jubilee

LAHORE, Nov. 24.

The desire to celebrate the Congress Jubilee in a fitting manner and to start the election campaign in right earnest has unified Congress ranks in Lahore and has brought together the two principal groups.

Dr. Gopichand's Party, which has been opposed to the Official Bloc under Dr. Satyapal, announced at a meeting of Congressmen this afternoon its decision to co-operate unconditionally with the Satyapal Party. This was in response to the gesture of the Satyapal Party who offered to vacate office if necessary so as to make it possible for the other group to join hands with them.

At a conference held this afternoon with Dr. Satyapal in the chair a resolution was passed urging that the Jubilee should be celebrated on as grand a scale as possible.

It was suggested that the celebrations should include the erection of a permanent memorial on the banks of the River Ravi where Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru hoisted the Independence Flag about six years ago. Donations amounting to Rs. 3,000 were promised on the spot.

With regard to the elections the conference recommended that close and careful attention should be paid to the preparation of complete electoral rolls.

The Conference also expressed grave anxiety at the growing communal tension in the province, appealed to the communities and the press to banish inter-communal discord and ill-will, condemned inter-communal boycott and recommended the formation of conciliation committees.—A. P.

GOLD FLIGHT FROM FRANCE

HAVRES, Nov. 24.

Gold worth over 4 million sterling despatched to America aboard the Cunard Line steamer "Alaunia" is one of the biggest single gold shipments during the recent gold exodus, which is described in Bourse circles, as France's gold haemorrhage.—Reuter.

COAL CRISIS IN BRITAIN

Will Other Owners Follow Lancashire Move To Avert Strike?

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Nov. 24.

General election, sanctions discussions and other big recent pre-occupations are paling before the growing realisation in the country of the seriously threatened disastrous coal strike unless the ingenuity of Government can find a way out of the deadlock in the mining industry. The recent ballot mirrored the miners' spirit which has not yet evoked substantial response from the owners except from those of Lancashire who have suggested the possibility of a limited increase in wages in anticipation of financial benefits from the establishment of a central selling organisation.

The vital moves start on Wednesday when the Miner's Executive, accepting Mr. Baldwin's invitation will meet the Mines Secretary Mr. Crookshank and also significantly discuss with the T.U.C. the possible measures arising from the resolution of the Congress of September last to give the miners maximum support in pressing their claims.

Mr. Crookshank will undoubtedly see the owners' representatives after his meeting the miners and probably try to induce the owners generally to follow Lancashire's lead but the difficulties are enormous owing to the strength of the owners' reluctance to talk on a national basis while any suggestion leaving the question to individual coalfield associations involves the danger of delay and co-ordination difficulties which the miners are not inclined to tolerate.

NEW INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION.

Meanwhile something like an industrial revolution, opening up a new hope in the industry, is foreshadowed in a statement of Mr. Kenneth Gordon reviewing the progress of the coal hydro generation Billingham Plant of which he is in charge. In the sexennium the amount of coal treated daily has increased from ten tons to 4,000 yielding most valuable by-products including petrol at a rate of 150,000 tons annually. Experts acclaim the experiment as a master discovery and declare that in the event of war the nation to a large extent could be made independent of foreign oil.

Skipper of Muslims in Bombay Quadrangular sketched by Radha—Cartoonist.

OLIVER BALDWIN "IN DHOTIE"!

Visit To Bengal To Write Scenario For Film

LONDON, Nov. 24.

According to "Reynolds" newspaper, Mr. Oliver Baldwin the Premier's Labourite son goes to Bengal shortly. He will adopt Indian clothing and village life to study Indian customs for writing scenario for an Indian film.—Reuter.

Naidu's Brilliant Century

BATSMEN COLLAR STIFF BOWLING AND PLAY WHOLE DAY

HINDUS SCORE 263 FOR 7 Wkts!

Muslims Dismissed For Overnight Score (297)!

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Within five minutes of the resumption of play on Sunday, the Muslim side was dismissed without any addition to the over-night score of 297, and the innings came to dramatic end, thanks to the deadly bowling of C. S. Naidu, who knocked down 8 wickets in all.

At 11 a.m., the Hindu pair opened the first innings and the most noteworthy feature of the game, was the brilliant century of the Hindu skipper, who got a life after being nearly run out.

Hardly had the thunderous "century" cheering subsided in the tents, before C. K. Nayudu made his exit from the field, adding only one more run to his proud record.

The Hindus had piled 263 runs for 7 wickets when stumps were drawn.

GAME IN A VERY INTERESTING STAGE

RIVAL TEAMS

MUSLIMS TEAM	HINDUS TEAM
CAPT. SYED WAZIR ALI (Capt)	MAJOR C. K. NAIDU (Capt.)
SYED MUSTAQUE ALI	L. P. JAI
S. M. KADRI	D. D. HINDLEKAR
H. A. NAKHODA	M. OGHAD SHANKAR
LT. SYED NAZIR ALI	LALL SINGH
LT. S. M. HUSSEIN	K. N. DIVEKAR
A. E. BAPORIA	S. R. GODAMBE
FEROZE KHAN	C. S. NAYUDU
AMIR ELAHI	N. P. KESARI
MUBARAK ALI	C. N. MEHTA
M. NISSAR	L. AMARNATH

Umpires: Messrs. N. F. Davar and. J. Birtwistle.

The Score Board:—

HINDUS (1st Innings)

D. D. Hindlekar, Lb.w. b Mubarak Ali	15
C. N. Mehta c Nazir Ali, b Amir Elahi	25
M. Oghadshanker c Nakhoda b Nissar	17
C. K. Nayudu (Capt) b Amir Elahi	101
L. Amarnath b Nazir Ali	23
L. P. Jai c Nissar b Mubarak Ali	13
Lall Singh c Nakhoda, b Mubarak Ali	22
C. S. Nayudu (batting)	23
N. P. Kesari (batting)	4
Extras	20
Total (for 7 wkts.)	263

Fall of wickets:—1 for 45; 2 for 55; 3 for 85; 4 for 138; 5 for 173; 6 for 214; 7 for 243.

With the Muslims making such a gallant recovery, added interest was evinced in Sunday's play. The attendance swelled to 30,000 when the overnight pair Baporia and Mubarak Ali resumed the innings. The small roller was used on the pitch which looked fresh after last night's dew.

Without any addition to the score Baporia was caught by Godambe off C. S. Nayudu. Nissar who followed skied the same bowler off his next ball, the Muslim innings ending for 297 within five minutes of resumption. This dramatic termination was brought about by C. S. Nayudu, who took full advantage of the pitch. The South Indian bowler had proved tremendously successful, capturing 8 wickets for 97 runs.

At 11 a.m. the Hindu pair Hindlekar and Champak Mehta came out to open the innings. Nissar was entrusted with the attack, the Hindu wicket-keeper breaking his duck with a single. Mehta followed suit with a snick to leg. Nazir Ali who bowled from the Gymkhana end yielded a boundary to Mehta off his first delivery. Nissar was coming off fast from the pitch and the batsmen made little progress during the Lahore fast bowler's overs. Ten went up off a hook to leg by Mehta, who was treating Nazir Ali with scant respect. At 17, Mubarak Ali relieved Nissar at the Bori Bunder end. Nazir Ali made way for Mushtaque Ali from the Gymkhana end. The Muslim fielding was not very keen and Mehta who was shaping confidently raised the score to 20.

Champak batting with greater vigour punished Mushtaque severely on the leg and increased the total to 30.

The scoring was now dribbling in singles when Nissar who was given a rest took over from Mubarak Ali. He was bumping them high but Hindlekar glanced him to leg and 40 was telegraphed.

Champak Caught

Amir Elahi took over from Mushtaque Ali and Champak dispatched a full toss to leg for 2. Champak was puzzled by Amir Elahi's in swingers and was completely beaten once and the next ball saw his dismissal when Nazir Ali held him safe at short slips. Champak played a sound innings and fully justified his inclusion. His score of 25 included one boundary. (45-1-25.)

Manilal Oghadshankar filled the breach and played out the over.

In the next over, the field hemmed in on Manilal, six men standing in a radius of 4 yards, he, however, opened his shoulders and drove Amir Elahi to the mid-off boundary, sending up 50 on board.

Frequent Appeals

The bowlers appealed each time the balls struck the pads of the batsmen, but the Umpires were wide awake, and except for the mild excitement these appeals created thus were ignored.

Mubarak came on again in place of Nissar and made a confident appeal for l.b.w. off his first ball against Hindlekar which was disallowed. He again appealed off his third ball and the Umpire Birtwistle's hand went up and Hindlekar left the crease after having contributed 15 runs during his 90 minutes stay at the wickets. (55-2-15)

Enter C. K. Naidu

C. K. Nayudu now came out to the accompaniment of cheering from the Hindu tents to join Manilal and he opened his account with 2 runs. Manilal late cut Amir Elahi or 4 which increased the total to 60. Manilal was punishing the right balls and

(Continued on page 4, col. 6.)

TABULATED ADLETS
ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

5. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Fast Typist by business firm. Starting salary Rs. 15 rising to 60 by monthly increment. Permanent post. Apply Box No. 5218 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted.—Chief Officer on Rs. 170—10—300 p.m., T.A., according to C.S.R. The appointment will be on probation for one year and subject to the approval of Government. Further particulars can be had from the undersigned. The applications stating, caste, nationality, age, native place, present service, etc., should be submitted before 5th December, 1935. Bhimbhai R. Naik, President, District Local Board. Surat. Surat, 10th November, 1935. (2078).

Wanted—An experienced Gujarati Hindu Lady Graduate or undergraduate teacher to teach English and Sanskrit in the Seth Gokuldas Tejpal Girls School on a salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 75 p.m. Pay according to qualifications. Apply to the Headmistress. (5196).

Wanted a competent hand as manager thoroughly conversant with watch business. Apply in writing, stating qualifications and terms to the Proprietor, Spencer Watch Co., Fort, Bombay. (5206).

Wanted Gujarati knowing Assistant Managing Clerk for well established Solicitors firm. Previous experience in Solicitors office essential. Apply stating salary required to Box No. 5202. "Bombay Chronicle."

29 PLOTS & PREMISES WANTED

Wanted premises ground floor for a shop on Hornby Road with good frontage. Please write with particulars to, Spencer Watch Co., Fort, Bombay. (5207).

27. HOTELS.

National Hindu Hotel, Ballard Pier Tram Junction, Fort, Bombay. High class Board and lodging; splendid food; spacious rooms—all comforts. Monthly Rs. 40, Daily Rs. 2|6. (2056).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted—Candidates for Station Master course. Free training, passage and Rs. 25 allowance. Rules Form apply remitting Re. 1, Superintendent, Railway Training School, Delhi. (5215).

American Dental College. Intensely practical dental training leading to successful career. Excellent facilities. Efficient Staff. Session begins 15th January. For Illustrated. Prospectus, apply, Principal, Dr. M. K. Patel, D. D. S. Karachi. (5143).

Senior Cambridge Institute, Sirdar High School premises, Lamington Road coaches candidates for July Cambridge and Panjab Matriculation examination. Classes regularly conducted. Apply immediately. (1775)

56. EDUCATIONAL

Sir Hurkisondas Hospital starting B.P.N.A. Course for training nurses in medical and surgical nursing from the 1st January, 1936. Candidates desirous of joining the course should apply to the Hon. Secretary, Sir Hurkisondas Hospital, New Charni Road, Bombay, with copies of testimonials, age, caste, and education. (5219).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

A Firm having decent connections with Germany, seeks for a reliable and respectable Financier Partner to operate Export, Import business on Barter System. Good prospects of substantial profits. Please write Box No. 5212, "Bombay Chronicle."

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

Free-Sick-Benefits and Instalment —Repayment—Facilities for small Loan Borrowers. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (5067).

Loans on personal security and properties can be confidentially arranged. Write with all details to Box No. 5217, "Bombay Chronicle."

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

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Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager the "Bombay Sentinel." Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

121. DAILY WANTS.

"Falcon Beer". In bottles and on draught available at the "Taj Mahal Hotel" and "Green's" (2021)

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

154. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Sexus Paste, best Contraceptive Jelly. Complete outfit Rs. 2.12. Refill, Rs. 2 Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (4440).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINIAL CIVIL JURISDICTON

Suit No. 1556 of 1935.

Messrs. DAMODAR VANMALIDAS, a firm, carrying on business at Bhayandar in Thana District and in Bombay at Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort .... Plaintiffs.

Versus.

RAMLING MANEK MULGE, of Barsi Hindu Inhabitant residing at Barsi in Sholapur District .. .. Defendant.

Warrant for Attachment before judgment under O XXXVIII R. 5 of the Code of Civil procedure

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain Ireand and the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith. Emperor of India.

To the SHERIFF OF BOMBAY Greeting: Whereas the Court is satisfied that the abovenamed Defendant is about to dispose of his property with intent to obstruct or delay execution of any decree that may be passed against him the Court by an order, dated the 27th day of September. 1935, directed the proper Warrant to issue against him NOW WE COMMAND you that you do call upon the said Defendant on or before the 29th day of November. 1935, either to furnish security in the sum of Rs. 4,500-0-0 to produce and place at the disposal of the Court when required the property described in the Schedule hereto or the value of the same, or such portion thereof as may be sufficient to fulfil the Decree in this suit, or to appear and show cause why he should not furnish such security and WE FURTHER COMMAND you to attach the said property until the said day or until further orders of a Judge. And WE LASTLY COMMAND you to return this Warrant immediately after the execution thereof with an endorsement certifying the date and manner in which it has been executed or why it has not been executed.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT. Knight. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 9th day of October, 1935.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R B. PATEL. Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 9th day of October, 1935.
Messrs. Choksey & CO.,
Attorneys for the plaintiffs.

The right, title and interest of the within named Defendant in the properties described in the Schedule hereunder situate at Barsi, Taluka Barsi, and District Sholapur.

SCHEDULE

(a) Land and house, situate at Barsi Taluka Barsi, District Sholapur, bearing Survey and Sub-Division No. 2191 and City Survey or Municipal or Census No. 1806 Tenure A. and area 94-3 Square yards or thereabout.

(b) Land and house, situate at Barsi, Taluka Barsi, District Sholapur, bearing Survey and Sub-Division No. 2216 and City Survey or Municipal or Census No. 1931 Tenure A and area 226-6 or thereabout.

(c) Land and house, situate at Barsi, Taluka Barsi, District Sholapur, bearing Survey Sub-Division No. 2209 and City Survey or Municipal or Census No. 1923 and 1934 Tenure A and Area 398-2 Square yards or thereabout.

2146.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the members of SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION, LTD., that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held in the Hall of Shri Mahajan Association on TUESDAY, the 3rd December, 1935, (Magsar Sud eighth, 1992) at 10-30 (B. T.) A.M. to transact the following business:

1. To adopt and pass the Tenth Annual Report together with the Annual Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account for the year ending Aso Vad 30th of Samvat year 1991.
2. To elect 17 members of the Board of Directors for the Samvat year 1992.
3. To elect 8 members of the Arbitration Committee for the Samvat year 1992.
4. To appoint Auditors for the purpose of auditing the Accounts of this Shri Mahajan Association Ltd. and to fix their remuneration.

By order,
SHIVLAL NARAPATLAL MANIAR,
Hon. Secretary.
Patwa Chawl, Moti Bazaar,
Shelkh Memon Street,
Bombay, 23rd November, 1935.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

GENTLEMEN of the COMMON JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on Monday, the 25th instant, at 10-45 a.m. (S.T.)

SHAPOORJI B. BILLIMORIA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1935.
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Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY a GIVEN that Mr. HABIBBHOY CURRIMBHOY, one of the Surviving Executors of the last Will and Testament of Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the First Baronet has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to one of our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in to or upon the said property by way of sale, mortgage, assignment, charge, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 1, Ash Lane. (95, Esplanade Road), Fort, Bombay or to the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes or to the Collector of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Freehold Pension and Tax land or ground together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate, lying and being on the East side of Mahalaxmi Road now called Warden Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, admeasuring according to the old title deeds 5297 square yards and according to the Cadastral Survey Register 5386 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 52, New No. A|455, Old Survey No. 81, New Survey No. 4|7131, 5|7131 and 6|7131, Cadastral Survey No. 704 (Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill Division) D Ward No. 3521 (1), Street No. 59 and bounded, on or towards the North by the property formerly belonging to Shapurji Manekji Shayer but now belonging partly to Gulabsing Mathuradas and Partabsing Mathuradas known as "Sea View" and partly by the property of Khan Bahadur Dhanjibhoy Fakirji Commodore known as "Cashmere House," on or towards the South by a private Road leading to "Somerset House" the property of the Maharaja of Indore, on or towards the East by the property formerly of Mrs. Kessowji Nursey and now of Mrs. Rahimtoola Currimbhoy and on or towards the West by the said Mahalaxmi Road now known as Warden Road.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1935.

MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

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Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Suit No. 1502 of 1933.

BAI JAIJI ERACHSHAW DAROGA and another .. Plaintiffs.

vs.

PIROJSHAW DOSSABHOY CONTRACTOR and others. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to Consent Decree and Order, dated the 11th July, 1934, and 10th January, 1935, respectively the following immovable properties will be sold by Public Auction in four lots by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on FRIDAY, 29th November, 1935, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

PARTICULARS.

LOT NO. 1 KHETWADI PROPERTY.

All that piece of Fazandari land, containing by admeasurement 236 square yards or thereabouts (out of a larger plot of land) together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate on the Western side of Khetwadi 12th Lane, bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1114 of Girgaon Division and Municipal "D" Ward No. 2051 (1a) and Street No. 20.

LOT NO. II BORA BAZAR PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, admeasuring 80 square yards or thereabouts together with the dwelling house standing thereon at Bora Bazar Street, bearing Laughton's Survey No. 8717, Collector's Rent Roll No. 1752, Collector's Last Rent Roll No. 5652 and Cadastral Survey No. 994 of Fort Division and Municipal "A" Ward No. 2236 and Street No. 169.

LOT NO. III BORDI PROPERTY.

All that piece of Garden land with the dwelling house standing thereon called a Wadi (Oart) situate behind the Petit Sanatorium at Bordi Village, Taluka Dahanu, District Thana with a bungalow thereon admeasuring 1 acre and 7-1|2 Gunthas and bearing Survey No. 227, Pot No. 1, Entry No. 460.

LOT NO. IV BORDI PROPERTY.

All that piece of land with the dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Bordi in the Taluka and Sub-District of Dahanu, District Thana, admeasuring 23-3|4 Gunthas and Kharip Gunthas 4 making together 27-3|4 Gunthas, i.e. 3350 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Land Revenue Survey No. 319A and Pot Hissa No. 1.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. SMETHAM BYRNE AND LAMBERT, Attorneys for the Plaintiffs abovenamed at No. 46, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 22nd day of October, 1935.

(Sd.) G. R. KHAIRAZ,
Offg: Commissioner.

2023

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2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi, via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents,
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

HARIJAN & SWADESHI PROPAGANDA

Delhi Women's Activities

NEW DELHI, (By Mail.)

The conference of the Delhi branch of the All-India Women's Conference was held on November 14 in the local Majestic Cinema hall under the presidency of Rani Laxmibai Rajwade.

After the opening song, Mrs. Asaf Ali, the Honorary Secretary, read the annual report of the Delhi Women's League, in the course of which she gave details of the activities of the League. The Secretary paid several visits to some Harijan colonies and through the aid of the Health Officer of the local municipality, certain improvements have been effected in the sanitary conditions of the 'bastin'. The League constructed a well for the sweepers of Wazirabad village who were suffering great hardship for lack of water due to their being unable to use the wells of the caste Hindus. Better sanitary arrangements have also been made in Chandrawal village by League to the Delhi Municipality. Dr. Nataranjan, an active member of the League and the Medical Superintendent of the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres of the Delhi Municipality, pays weekly visits to the Chandrawal Municipal Board School.

'QUAKE RELIEF WORK

In response to the appeal of the Honorary Organising Secretary of the All-India Women's Conference, the League collected a sum of Rs. 500/- for the sufferers of the Quetta earthquake.

With a view to popularising the products of Indian Manufacture among the Purdah women, it has been decided to hold Fancy Fair of indigenous articles every year. The suggestion of the All-India Women's Conference to start a Swadeshi store on co-operative basis will, it is hoped materialise by next year.

Superintendent Released On Bail

LYALLPUR (By Mail.)

Khan Saheb Sayed Kesar Shah, Superintendent of the Cattle Fair (District Board) who was arrested in connection with the alleged embezzlement of about Rs. 10,000 was released on a bail of Rs. 15,000. —A. P.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

S. S. Kioto, Capt. H B Brown, Agents James Finlay and Co., from Hull via Aden.

S. S. Iwatesan Maru, Capt. K Sakai, Agents O S Kaisha, from Yokohama via Colombo.

S. S. Vasna, Capt. J Rowe, Agents Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co. from Basra via Karachi.

DEPARTURES

Bombay, Nov. 23.

S. S. Jalabala, Capt. A E Trick, Agents Scindia Steam N Co., for Rangoon via Tuticorin.

S. S. City of Paris, Capt. H L Walton, Agents Killick Nixon & Co., for Liverpool via Port Said.

S. S. British Lord, Capt. J. P. Cunningham, Agents Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., for Abadan.

S. S. Iwatesan Maru, Capt. K. Sakai, Agents O S Kaisha, for Karachi and Bhavnagar.

LOADING.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

S. S. City of Mobile for American Ports via Colombo.

S. S. City of Salisbury for Bhavnagar, Karachi, Calicut and Cochin.

S. S. Skuld for Australian Ports via Colombo.

S. S. Nurmahal for Bhavnagar.

S. S. Behar for China, and Japan Ports.

S. S. Havaldar for Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

S.S. "Strathmore," Agent M. M. and Co., from London:—

45 cases medicines; 1,000 bags zinc oxide; 220 cases provision; 50 cases lime juice; 20 bottles quick silver; 50 cases fruit salt; 95 cases blue; 720 cases whisky; 30 cases tooth paste; 285 cases boot polish; 30 cases jam; 100 boxes keppers; 25 barrels grapes; 80 cases cigarettes; 21 cases preserves; 49 cases radio parts; 100 cases tyres and tubes; 28 pieces macinery; 30 drums ship composition; 57 keg aniline dyes; 58 bundles glue case; 205 cases gin; 25 cases wine; 50 cases shoe tacks; 150 cases beer; 40 cases cardials; 57 cases biscuits; 125 cases malted milk; 1,000 bags farina; 543 bundles tubes; 7,141 bags G. cement; 1,200 drums G. cement; 73 cases vinigar; 55 cases oil stores; 50 kegs borax; 125 bundles soap; 215 bundles tyres; 20 cases brandy; 275 cases chocolates; 30 cases drugs; 4,999 bags sugar.

S.S. "Strathmore," M. M. and Co., from Bordeaux:

150 cases brandy.

S.S. "Strathmore," Agent M. M. and Co., from Charnete:—

610 cases brandy.

S.S. "Strathmore," Agent M. M. and Co., from Marseilles:—

145 cases vermouth; 100 cases brandy; 100 bags almonds.

S.S. "Strathmore," Agent M. M. and Co., from Limsgged via Port Said:—

750 bags almonds

EXPORTS.

S.S. "Mantai Maru" for Osaka:—

50 tons iron scrap, Faiz and Co.; 150 bundles tin clipping, Faiz and Co.; 70 bags aluminium scrap, G. Gabril; 500 bags cotton, Langley and Co.:

For Kali:—

80 bags cotton, G. Madhavrai and Co.; 350 bags cotton, M. Amersey and Co.; 150 bags cotton, C. Jethabhai and Co.; 200 bags cotton, S. Karamshi and Co.; 362 bags cotton, Kotatt and Co.; 200 bags cotton, R. Kanji and Co.; 500 bags cotton, Langley and Co.

S.S. "Elysia" for Liverpool:—

600 bags wool; V. Omerbhoy; 3,395 bags gr. oil cake, Ralli Bros.; 100 bags wool raw, Eastern Wool T. and Co.; 10 bags goat hair, Bombay Co., Ld.; 4,000 packets myrabollams, K. Tricomji and Co; 4,600 packets myrabollams, H. Bhagwandas and Co.; 200 bags musoor, V. Shivji and Co.; 50 bags fennel seed, V. Shivji and Co.

For Glasgow:—

550 bags masoor, N. Nagsee and Co.; 250 drums castor oil, Swastik Mills.

For Manchester:—

30 bags cotton waste, G. M. Vyas and Co.; 135 bags cotton fly, L. O. Vora; 25 bags cotton waste, M. Narotamdas and Co.

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A Page About Industries And Engineering

Dyeing And Printing Of Khadi Cloth

Revival Of An Ancient Indian Art

(From A Correspondent).

The manufacture of yarn and cloth in the whole world was first begun in India in the year 3,000 B.C. Historians say that India was famous in the art of dyeing and printing also at that time. In some of its cities like Masulipatam, Jaipur, Farrukhabad, Lucknow and Muttra, they could dye even the finest muslin with different colours, on both the sides.

When a Bhavsar lady in Diu (Portuguese), a city of Kathiawar, printed on her 'saree' an application in the Portuguese language by means of wooden blocks, mentioning the terrors then prevailing in the city and the 'saree' was presented to the Queen of Portugal, the whole world knew how far India had progressed in the art of dyeing and printing. Then Europe began trials with our own Indian dyes. As a result of these trials, they produced some colours and, by and by, obtained distinction in "discovery of colours, mixing of colours, brightness of colours," etc. (which was all once originated by Indians), and later on began to export to India fading colours like nitroseman, organ etc. during the year 1876 to 1890. During this period Bombay became a business centre and the merchant world of India came and resided at Bombay for their convenience and began to take in use these fading colours for dyeing and printing.

A SEVERE BLOW

These imported dyes became so popular in the Indian markets that they struck a severe blow to the then still prevailing Swadeshi dye industry of Farrukhabad. Europe has now occupied the whole Indian market of dyes. However, Europe has not even yet been able to occupy that position in printing after so many years of trial, which India once occupied. Meanwhile after accomplishing the process of manufacturing colours Europe began its work in the art of dyeing and printing and tried to flood the Indian market with its own dyes.

During this period some of the mills had began dyeing, in which they succeeded but they suffered often in the trials of printing. During this time Europe sent samples of dyed and printed cloth to the Indian markets. At this time they also tried in vain the same style to monopolise the art of dyeing and printing, which they had tried with success to meet the needs of India in cloth.

India succeeded to a great extent in printing cotton and silk cloth with the fading colours. Hence in the year 1921, when non-co-operation movement began and one of its many results was to encourage the use of Swadeshi dyes. Sjt. P.C. Roy compiled and issued a fine book on this subject. During this time the Khadi printing and Dyeing Works of Bombay, which had already begun its printing on other cloth with the fading colours in the year 1918 began to print and dye Khadi also along with other cloth. Some other colours like rapid etc. which were fast enough had already been printed and Europe added fast indigisols in 1928 with fancy printing colours. As soon as these colours were introduced here, the Works tried these colours in their daily printing and dyeing. The dyeing and printing work was soon increasing.

The intention of printing and dyeing Swadeshi mill cloth until 1929 was changed and it was resolved to print and dye Khaddar only and efforts were made to print and dye Khadi in fast colours only.

DEVELOPMENT

The work of printing and dyeing began to get encouragement in Bombay day by day and various types of printing were done on silk. The dyers and printers of mill-cloth also increased and today there exist about 100 printing and dyeing workshops in Bombay —small and large;—50 open workshops and 50 owned by individuals. Thus about 1,000 to 1,200 workers get their livelihood in Bombay. Similarly many blockmakers, washermen, dyers etc., were engaged to work in Bombay. About 25 lakhs worth of printing and dyeing labour has now been proportionately distributed amongst printers, dyers, bleachers, block-makers, artists, etc. to their best satisfaction.

During this period the Khadi Printing and Dyeing Works was steadily progressing in the efforts of printing and dyeing with only fast colours. While publicly announcing that the Works print and dye with fast colours only, it has been able to show such fine and splendid work as if on silk on Khadi also. At the time of the last visit of Sjt. Rajendra Babu to Khadi shop, the Works began to print with fast, deep colours, instead of with light colours as was dyers, artists, etc., in the line of dyeing and printing.

The poster of the next British Industries Fair. The Government of India have offered 315 free sites for displaying it!

PROGRESS OF INDUSTRY IN U. S. S. R.

According to "Krasnaia Zsevda," Moscow, the Council of the Commissars of the People have just fixed their programme of the industrial production for the last quarter of the year 1935.

The value of the production shall be 13,700 million roubles. The increase in comparison to the same period of last year is 22 per cent.

In 1925 the total value of annual production amounted to 7700 million roubles. In 1928 they rose to 15,600 millions.

Thus from the point of view of value, the production during a quarter of the year 1935, nearly equals that achieved during the entire year 1928.

—(International Information Service).

NO MORE COPPER!

According to "Metallwirtschaft," the mines of copper will be completely exhausted within 65 years.

The actual reserves of copper are distributed as follows:—

Name of Country. In million tons.

Russia	12
Canada	14
U.S.A.	9
Rhodesia	20.3
Chili	32.2

From the point of view of financial control, England's share amounts to 23 per cent. and U.S.A.'s to 56 per cent.

—(International Information Service).

COTTON MILL PRODUCTION

During August 1935, the Cotton Mills in Bombay City produced 27,032,000 lbs. of yarn and 22,058,000 lbs. of woven goods and those in Ahmedabad produced 14,197,000 lbs. of yarn and 12,593,000 lbs. of woven goods. The total production of cotton yarn and piecegoods for the whole of the Presidency amounted to 48,095,000 lbs. and 38,883 lbs. respectively.

A USEFUL HANDBOOK

Cotton Committee's Objects And Achievements

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has just published the second edition of a handy, illustrated brochure giving the objects as well as the activities and achievements of the Committee.

The aim of the Cotton Central Committee which was constituted in 1921 by the Government of India is to "encourage the growth of improved varieties, to extend the area of cultivation and to stimulate and assist in every possible way the production, marketing and manufacture of Indian cotton."

FUNCTIONS.

The chief functions of the Committee fall under three heads:—(1) to advise the Central and Local Governments on all questions on cotton referred to it, and to suggest suitable measures for the improvement and development of the industry, (2) to finance and to direct research work on the problems connected with the improvement of Indian cotton including investigations into the relationship between the cotton plant and its environment, the diseases and pests of cotton, and the lint qualities of the existing as well as newly evolved types, and (3) to finance schemes intended to bring into general agricultural practice the results of economic importance obtained from research.

ACHIEVEMENTS.

Among the important achievements is mentioned the "enforcement of the Cotton Transport Act in several areas thus maintaining standards of quality of cotton grown there and preventing adulteration with inferior types."

"The Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act" was also enacted with a view to enable the cotton trade to discourage the malpractices in such factories.

The Committee is making efforts to ensure greater accuracy in cotton statistics and has also allotted funds for pursuing enquiries to form a better and more reliable estimate of the quantity of cotton annually used in villages for domestic purposes. This is considered necessary to afford a reliable basis of improvement in accuracy of cotton forecasts.

TECHNOLOGICAL LABORATORY.

The Committee is also maintaining a technological research laboratory at Matunga.

Facilities are provided in the laboratory for the two-fold purposes of (1) testing new strains of cotton evolved by the cotton breeders working under the different provincial departments and (2) carrying out fundamental researches on the physical and chemical properties of cotton fibres and the spinning qualities of Indian cottons.

The booklet gives a lot of information concerning the varied activities of the Cotton Committee and is indispensable for those interested in the growth or manufacture of cotton.

Abyssinia As A Cloth Market

Khaki Material In Demand As Nation Becomes Army-Minded

Anything about Abyssinia is hot news to-day. An interesting account of Abyssinia as a cloth market is given in "Osaka Mainichi" by a special correspondent. It notes the great increase in imports of unbleached piecegoods last year—from 3,329 to 5,091 tons. As Abyssinian clothes are usually white, except in the case of certain special costumes, there is no need, the writer says, to worry about changing fashions.

Abyssinia, says the article, buys white shirtings and grey shirtings chiefly from England and Japan. "The Manchester products, including the 'Somali' brand, are quite popular on the market." In twill weaves, satinet (28 inches), ordinary drill (28 inches), white striped drill (34 inches), and striped drill (yarn-dyed, 24 inches) are imported, all except the satinet, which comes from Italy and England, being made in Japan. The article goes on:—

KHAKI-CLAD NATION.

The demand for khaki is growing, as the nation has become army-minded in recent years. Not only the soldiers, but also the civilian officials and ordinary people have shown their liking for khaki dress.

The British khaki satinet is best selling among the soldiers and Government officials. Japan exports khaki drills and khaki-striped drills.

The description of the Abyssinian shawl or "koka" has at least the merit of picturesqueness:—

A kota, also called shamma, is an Abyssinian shawl made of coarse cotton cloth, about three yards long and from two to four yards wide. The width varies according to price. A kota is hemmed with embroidery, usually an inch wide. The special kota for the princes and princesses of the blood, as well as those of the nobles, have an embroidered hem, as wide as from 16 to 18 inches, costing as much as 100 dols. a piece.

When it is hot outside the kota serves as a substitute for a hat. A woman uses it as a veil. Sometimes a native servant may be seen carrying things in this useful cloth, like a Japanese furoshiki. For an Abyssinian nobleman, or sometimes for a black dandy, this piece of cotton cloth plays a role like that of a necktie in European dress.

The kota is mostly home-woven. No. 40 yarn for the common goods and Nos. 60 and 80 yarn for superior kinds being used as material. The cheaper kota are imported from England.

Kocha is a special type of kota which is worn for more practical purposes than a mere decoration. Similar tissues made of No. 20 yarn, sometimes yarn-dyed, are used for a nightgown or a woman's dress.

The demand for 27-inch rayon tissues, white yarn-dyed, or printed is noted; these mostly come from Japan. There is also a strong demand for blankets, especially the cheaper cotton blankets. The native producers of raw cotton are said to be wanting only a small part of the demand for the yarn needed for weaving the kota, and most of the imported yarn (553 tons in 1934) comes from Japan.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We have received from Messrs. R. V. Mahendrakar and Bros. Y. Gadag samples of caps manufactured by them in their factory. We are informed by the manufacturers that the material used for the caps is Indian. Messrs. Mahendrakar and Bros. have manufactured various types of caps which are attractive.

British Textiles Ready For Industries Fair

Many New Designs And Patterns To Be Shown

In many parts of the United Kingdom firms are already busy perfecting new products for the British Textiles Exhibiton, which will be held at the White City, London, from 17th to 28th February 1936 as a section of the British Industries Fair. Preparations are on a larger scale than ever The continuing recovery from the depression is expected to attract many visitors from abroad and special attention is being given to the probable needs of buyers from other parts of the Empire.

The Textiles Section of the British Industries Fair of 1936 will be accommodated as usual at the White City, London. British manufacturers will release their new designs and novelties for the season. The world's textile buyers will have placed before them the most representative display of yarns, fabrics and made-up goods embracing cotton, silk, rayon, wool and linen, ever assembled cotton under one roof.

Tropical tweeds, tropical worsteds, and other light-weight cloths in a variety of designs and colourings will be displayed on the stands of Scottish exhibitors. There will also be shown both men's and women's garments which can be carried without difficulty in a man's pocket or in a lady's handbag; these are proofed by a process which makes them absolutely water-tight without affecting the ventilative qualities of the fabric—an important consideration in warm climates.

COTTON GOODS.

In cotton dress goods, emphasis is being placed on dimities, ginghams, crepes and voiles. New effects are being produced, while crease resistance, and colour fastness will be widely available, even in cheaper ranges.

A comprehensive men's wear section will again be a feature. Increased fashion sensitiveness among men and better trade have encouraged manufacturers to be more daring. Shirts will have plenty of colour, and check stripes are promised. The collar attached shirt with the permanent starch-like finish will be an important development.

In the Scottish hall there will be displays not only of the finest Scottish tweeds and suitings, but of many types of ready-to-wear clothing including some at a distinctly moderate price. Quite loud checks will be featured for sports-wear, with Lovat mixtures for the mort conservative. Knitwear moves towards simplicity of pattern and colouring, with stockings and pullovers which match exactly. In linens now that crease resistance has been achieved, sports coats and even suits are being worn during the summer in the United Kingdom as well as overseas.

Full particulars can be obtained on request from the British Textile Exhibition Offices, Drury House, Russell Street, London, W.C. 2, or the Department of Overseas Trade 35, Old Queen Street, London, S. W. 1, England.

WILL YOU EAT WOOD?

Synthetic food made from sawdust soon may enter the realm of commerce. Experimenters have already succeeded in transforming small batches of wood pulp, by chemical treatments, into cattle fodder. Now Dr. Friedrich Bergius, celebrated German chemist, is developing the process on a large scale at Mannheim, Germany. Scarp logs are pulverized and "digested" in huge tanks where the non-edible cellulose of the wood is converted into edible carbohydrates. A mealy, nutritive fodder for livestock is the present product, with human food looming as a distinct possibility.

ELECTRIC PUMPS

ELECTRIC PUMPS. By P. B. Sub Rao, M.I.E.C. (London). Industry Publishers Ltd., Calcutta.

This little book is a practical treatise on A. C. motors and centrifugal pumps and explains both their theory as well as the methods of installation and operation. There is a brief chapter on maintenance and repairs of the machines and in the end useful technical data is given. Mr. Sub Rao has already written several other useful looks on similar technical topics and this book too would prove of great value to those who wish to know about electric pumps and motors.

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LEAGUE FOOTBALL RESULTS

(Special Cable)
LONDOON, Nov. 23.

The followng are the League football results::—

FIRST DIVISION

Arsenal 4 Wolverhampton 0.
Birmingham 2 Astonvilla 2.
Blackburn 1 Preston 1.
Chelsea 2 Brentford 1.
Grimsby 0 Everton 4.
Leeds United 5 Bolton 2.
Lvierpool 0 Derby 0.
Manchester 3 Sheffield Wednesday 0.
Stocke City 2 Portsmouth 0.
Sunderland 2 Middlesbrough 1.
West Bromwich 1 Huddersfield 2

SECOND DIVISION

Blackpool 1 Fulham 1.
Bradford 1 Bradford City 1.
Bury 1 Charlton 1.
Doncaster 1 Burnley 0.
Liecester 2 Plymouth 0.
Norwich 3 Manchester United 5
Nottingham Forest 9 Portsvale 2
Sheffield United 5 Newcastle 1.
Southampton 2 Tottenham 0.
Swansea 0 Barnsley 0.
Westham 4 Hull 1.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section)

Aldershot 0 Luton 1.
Brighton 5 Northampton 1.
Bristol City 0 Cardiff 2.
Coventry 3 Bristol Rovers 1.
Exeter 1 Southend 0.
Milwall 4 Gillingham 1.
Newport 2 Clapton Orient 3.
Queenspark Rangers 3 Crystal Palace 0.
Swindon 2 Nott's County 1.
Torquay 0 Bournemouth 2.
Watford 4 Reading 2.

THIRD DIVISION (Northern Section)

Carlisle 4 Rochdale 3.
Darlington 2 Accrington 1.
Gateshead 3 Southport 1.
Halifax 2 Crewe 4.
Hartlepools 4 York 2.
Mansfield 1 Barrow 3.
Oldham 1 Stockport 3.
Rotherham 5 New Brighton 0.
Tranmere 3 Chester 1.
Walsall 4 Lincoln 1.
Wrexham 0 Chesterfield 1.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE (First Division)

Aberdeen 1 Rangers 0.
Albion 1 St. Johnstone 2
Arbroath 1 Dundee 0.
Ayr 0 Celtic 2.
Clyde 1 Kilmarnock 0.
Dunfermline 1 Third Lanark 0.
Hamilton 3 Hearts 4.
Hibernian 2 Motherwell 3.
Partick 3 Airdrieonians 1.
Queenspark 1 Queen of South 1.

SCOTTISH SCORERS

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Nov. 23.

The following are the Scottish scorers:

Aberdeen: Beynon; Albion: Dudley; St. Johnstone: Ferguson Adam; Arbroath: Carcill; Celtic: McGrory Delaney; Clyde: Ballantyne; Dunfermline: Dobson; Hamilton: Harrison King (twice); Hearts: Walker McCulloch (twice) Munro; Hibernian: Walls (twice); Motherwell: Ellis Wyle Ferrier; Partick: Hastle Calderwood Wylie; Airdrieonians Queenspark: Kyle and Queen of South: Cumming.

RUGBY RESULTS

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Nov. 23.

The following are the results of matches played under Rugby Union rules to-day:—

Scotland 8 New Zealand 18 (at Edinburgh).
Lancashire 16 Cumberland 6 (at Blundellsands)
North Midlands 18 East Midlands 11 (at Birmingham)
Yorkshire 11 Cheshire 5 (at Hull).
Bath 19 London Welsh 0.
Blackheath 0 Harlequins 11.
Devonport Services 17 St. Barts Hospital 7.
Guy Hospital 11 Gloucester 18.
Liverpool 6 Bradford 8.
Northampton 12 O.M.T. 8.
Nuneaton 3 Lencester 5.
Oxford University 21 London Scottish 8.
Richmond 8 Bristol 8.
Rosslyn Park 3 London Irish 26.
U. S. Portsmouth 14 Cambridge University 26.
Cardiff 12 Pontypool 6.
Crosskeys 13 Bridgend 3.
Halifax 3 Coventry 14.
Newport 9 Swansea 5.
Neath 3 Llanelly 0.
Edinburgh University 15 Watsonians 14.

RUGBY NORTHERN UNION

(Special Cable)
LONDOON. Nov. 23.

Th following results of the matches played under the Rugby Northern Union rules to-day:—

Acton 19 Wakefield 7.
Barrow 5 Swindow 10.
Bramley 8 Batley nil.
Dewsbury 2 Bradford 13.
Featherstone 8 Keighley 16.
Huddersfield 20 Keeds nil.
Hull 21 Warrington 7.
Hunslet 13 Broughton 3.
Leigh 6 Liverpool 14.
Rochdale 31 Streatham 5.
Salford 2 Castleford 9.
Sthelens 21 Halifax 15.
Widnes 28 Hullkingstonrovers 5.
Wigan 27 Oldham 5.
York 14 Sthelenssecreation 7.

In international match Wales beat France 47/7 (at Lianelly).

JUBILEE RACING RETROSPECT

Bahram Is The Outstanding Winner

(Special Cable)
LONDON, Nov. 23.

Aga Khan's unbeaten "Triple Crown" winner Bahram is the outstanding horse of the Jubilee racing season winning for the owner 49,201 sterling.

The winner trainer is Frank Butters win the 59,686 sterling.

Jockey Gordon Richards rode 218 times to success and Harry Wragg with a hat-trick to-day is second with 102.

Provincial Dues Of Hindu Mahasabha

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23

Through a press note issued yesterday the Hindu Mahasabha Head Office, New Delhi, requests all the provincial and district Hindu Sabhas to remit to the Hindu Mahasabha Head Office one-fifth of the membership fee according to the constitution of the Mahasabha otherwise their respective delegates and members of the All-India Committee may be technically debarred from taking part in voting during the deliberations of the ensuing session of the Mahasabha at Poona.—United Press.

LOSING HAIR?

GROW NEW HAIR THIS EASY WAY AND LOOK YEARS YOUNGER

"Vitex" world's best hair grower prepared according to the indications of Dr Moran of Paris, revitalizes and stimulates the hair bulbs into vigorous growing activity. It takes only three minutes a day, yet in that short time it performs wonders. Dandruff disappears in less than eight days, hair stop falling and new hair appear on bald patches thus overcoming baldness permanently. Vitex treatment is easy to follow and is equally beneficial to both men and women.

Rs. 5/- per bottle

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Rahman Bldg., Church Gate St., Fort BOMBAY.
Available at all leading Chemists.
Wholesale Stockists:—
Chimanlal Vadilal & Co., Princess Street, Bombay.
Agents:—
Poona: Khemchand Dayalji & Son, 538, Centre Street, Camp.

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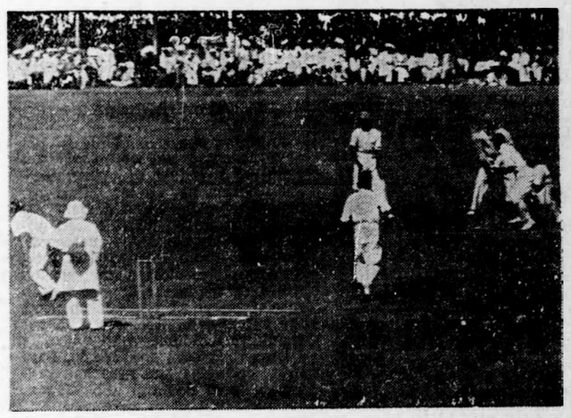
OF ONE SUIT-CASE EACH
for
The Highest Scorer
and
The Best Bowling Average
in the
Quadrangular Finals

Hindlekar and Champak Mehta, the opening Hindu pair going out to bat.



Skipper of Hindus hitting off Nazir Ali's bowling on Sunday.

(Continued from Col. 7).

and added 115 runs in 100 minutes after lunch by stolid play hoisting 200 on board amidst thunderous applause from the Hindu tents. A powerful drive off the bat of Lall Singh steaked off to the boundary and he then gave an easy chance to Hussein at mid-on which was dropped. The batsman had then reached 16.

Nissar took charge of the new ball and opened to Nayudu who touched it and the ball hit Nazir's hand and dropped. Nazir retired from the field and Surti came in his stead.

Mubarak Ali took over from Amir Elahi at the other end and conceded 4 runs. Nissar was bumping up disconcertingly and twice Lall Singh ducked to allow the ball to travel over his head. A single off Lall Singh's bat and 210 was telegraphed.

At the tea interval the score was 213 Nayudu unbeaten with 84 to his credit.

Play After Tea

Nayudu who had got stuck in his eighties for over 25 minutes added a single to his score of 84 when play was resumed after tea. In the next over Lall Singh played up to a fast one from Mubarak Ali and missed, but Nakhoda appealed for a catch and Umpire Daver gave him out. Lall Singh seemed dubious about the decision when he walked out of the crease missing his hip as if the ball had touched it before it nestled in Nakhoda's hands. (214—6—22.)

NAYUDU BROTHERS.

The Nayudu brothers were now together at the wickets with the formidable task of getting 83 runs to equal the Muslims' total. A single by C. K. Nayudu and then a beautiful glide to leg by the younger Nayudu which reached the boundary, increased the total to 220. Nayudu square cut Nissar with great force and got a couple which helped him to reach 91. With the century well in sight now, the veteran stalwart of the Hindus was not taking any chances C. K. Nayudu added two more singles to his score and then C. S Nayudu sent Mubarak to the boundary to hoist 230. A beautiful glance to the leg boundary off Nissar sent C. K. Nayudu's score to 98 and with another single brought it upto 99

The Hindu supporters were keyed upto a high pitch when Nayudu faced Nissar's next express delivery. The Hindu Skipper glanced him to leg and got the single which gave him the century amidst thunderous cheering. A garland was sent out from the Hindu Gymkhana which the skipper accepted amidst cheers.

The younger Nayudu hoisted 240 with a beautiful drive and soon after had the misfortune of C. K. Nayudu beaten by Amir Elahi who clean bowled him.

Returning to the Pavilion with two centuries to his credit this season, he received a great ovation. He was at the wickets 195 minutes and scored 101 which included 10 boundaries (243-7-101).

Narsingrao then joined C. S Navudu at the wickets and Mubarak Ali was brought on in place of Nissar. C. S. Nayudu placed

Dr. Mangaldas V. Mehta, O.B.E., F.R.C.P., Hon. Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Infant Welfare Society, under whose auspices the Health Visitors' Institute has been started.

him through the gully for 4 and with a mighty swipe to the ropes sent up 250 on board. Kesari glanced Amir Elahi to leg and ran 4 but the Umpire signalled one short, another 4 in byes then took the total to 259.

At 5-5 p.m. Nissar was again brought on at the Bori Bunder end and C. S. Nayudu gathered 3 runs off him and 260 was hoisted. Amir Elahi sent down a maiden over and then Nissar from the other end bowled the last over for the day conceding one run. The Hindus had scored 263 for 7 wickets when stumps were drawn for the day.

MUSLIM (1st Innings)

Syed Mushtaque Ali c C. K. Nayudu, b Amarnath	22
S. M. Kadri c Lali Singh, b Manilal	26
H. A. Nakhoda l.b.w. b C S Nayudu	1
Capt. S. Wazir Ali (Capt) b C. S. Nayudu	64
Syed Nazir Ali l.b.w. b C. S. Nayudu	1
A. E. Bapopria c Godambe. b C. S. Nayudu	64
Lt. S. M. Hussein l.b.w. b C. S. Nayudu	72
Feroze Khan b C. S. Nayudu	9
Mubarak Ali, not out	7
M. Nissar c C. K. Nayudu, b C. S. Nayudu	0
Amir Elahi c Jai, b C. S. Nayudu	9
Extras	22
Total	297

Fall of Wickets:—9 for 297; 10 for 297.

BOWLING ANALYSIS

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Godambe	17	10	17	0
C. K. Nayudu	9	1	28	0
Amarnath	21	10	45	1
Kesari	13	6	53	0
C. S. Nayudu	32.2	6	97	8
Divekar	7	3	11	0
Oghadshanker	10	0	19	1
Mehta	1	0	5	0

The Leather Kit Mfg. Co. are presenting one suit case each to the highest scorer and the best bowling average in the Quadrangular Finals.

OFFICIAL & PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay returned from Deolali on Saturday.

THEIR FOURTH VICTORY

Australians Beat Sind By Innings And 90 Runs

OXENHAM PROVES DEADLY ONCE AGAIN

(From Our Correspondent.)
KARACHI, Nov. 24.

Sind still required 186 runs to save the innings defeat when with nine wickets in hand they resumed their second innings against the Australians this morning.

Deepchand was an early victim to Nagel and thereafter Oxenham once again touched and probably exceeded the amazing form that he has been showing in recent matches. It was not until the fourth ball of his ninth over that a single run was scored off him to-day. When he had bowled his eighth over of the innings he had the following figures 8/8/0/4. With the fall of Shankar's wicket to-day he had taken his fiftieth wicket of the tour, this bag having cost him 224 runs or just about four runs per wicket.

STING IN EVERY BALL.

The batsmen played him as though they saw sting in every ball and fell victims as much to their own timidity as to Oxenham's accuracy and guile.

Shankar, Abbaskhan and Harris were out l-b-w playing "no stroke." Aziz was bowled and Mobed was caught behind the wicket. At the end of his 80 minutes' spell to-day his analysis was 15/11/7/5.

Naoomal alone of the Home batsmen played with any confidence against Oxenham and Mair. With two flashing square cuts both of which reached the boundary, he convinced Ryder that it was no use having Allsopp at silly point and that fielder was moved off to extra cover. A catch that Wendell Bill took at the forward fine leg to dismiss Naoomal was extraordinarily brilliant. He rolled on the ground but kept the ball up. It was much better than that which Nichols took in the first test match at Bombay in 1933 to terminate Amarnath's memorable century innings.

SIND ALL OUT FOR 125.

Sind were all out in 15 minutes after resumption for 125 runs giving the Australians a victory by an innings and 90 runs.

The innings was devoid of any enterprise in batting, except a fine hit for six by Ghulam Mahomed who was bowled by Leather and Abdulla was stumped.

AUSSIES ON WAY TO BOMBAY.

The Australian Team is leaving for Bombay "en route" to Poona.

AUSTRALIANS (1st Innings) 294

SIND (1st Innings) 79

SIND.—(Second Innings.)

Abdul Aziz, b Oxenham ...	6
Deepchand, b Nagel ...	20
Shankar, l-b-w, b Oxenham ...	11
Naoomal, c Wendell Bill, b Leather ...	31
Abbaskhan, l.b.w. b Oxenham	0
Mobed, c Love, b Oxenham ...	0
Daulatram, c Oxenham, b Mair	8
Harris, l.b.w. b Oxenham ..	4
Abdulla, st. Love, b Mair	17
Ghulam Mahomed, b Leather	16
Ibrahim (not out)	3
Extras	9
Total	125

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	M	R.	W.
Leather	11	3	25	2
Nagel	13	6	19	1
Oxenham	15	11	7	5
Mair	15	2	4	2
Ryder	2	1	4	0

FALL OF WICKETS.
1/20. 2/34. 3/46. 4/52, 5/52, 6/71, 7/78, 8/90, 9/115

Naidu's Innings Of 101

(Continued from page 1.)

with great circumspection sent Mubarak to the leg boundary amidst cheers from the stands. Nayudu square cut Amir Elahi and sent Feroze Khan sprinting after the ball which travelled to the boundary and 70 was signalled. Another quick change in the attack brought Nissar in place of Mubarak Ali. Nayudu swung himself round in a semi-circle and with a full-blooded shot sent Amir Elahi to the leg boundary Five minutes before the lunch interval Mushtaque Ali relieved Nissar at the Bori Bunder end and a single off Nayudu's bat sent up 20 At the lunch interval the Hindus had scored 85 runs for 2 wickets.

After-Lunch Play

Nissar opened from the Bori Bunder end when play was resumed after lunch, and had Manilal caught behind the stumps by Nakhoda without any addition to the score. (85-3-17).

Amarnath coming in his place neatly placed Nissar in the gully for 2. Nazir Ali opened at the Gymkhana end and Nayudu greeted his first and second deliveries by despatching them to the boundary and the fourth one also found its way in the same direction which sent the first century up on board. Nayudu had his first life at 31 when he skied Nazir Ali on the leg side, and was missed by Kadri at deep leg Amarnath sent the last ball of Nazir's over to the boundary. Nazir conceded 19 runs in the over.

Nayudu then opened his shoulder and lifted Nissar over the head of the out-field. Nissar was thrice penalised for "No-ball" and off one of them Amarnath sent the ball into the hands of Hussein at silly leg. A single off Amarnath's bat increased the total to 110. A powerful square cut gave him another 2 off Nazir. Nayudu had a very narrow escape from being run out, when Amarnath started off and cried out "no". The crowd was thrilled, when the Hindu Goliath stretched himself full length and got the tip of his bat on the crease just in the nick of time.

Amarnath Clean Bowled

The Patiala colt warded off a "body liner" from the Lahore trundler by hitting it round the wicket to the boundary and then getting more confidence drove the next one through cover for 4 when 120 was signalled. Nayudu followed suit and sent Nissar to the boundary for 4 which sent up 130. Nayudu's arm was sore after the fall he had and it was nursed by Umpire Birtwistle. Feeling refreshed Nayudu turned Nazir to the leg boundary for 4. Another single added to the score and Amarnath in attempting a big hit missed and was clean bowled by Nazir Ali. (138-4-23).

Nayudu greeted the arrival of Jai by reaching his individual 50 amidst cheers by square cutting Nissar. Nayudu was at the wicket for 69 minutes and his score included 7 boundaries. Jai cracked his duck with a single and had his hat nearly smashed by the Lahore Express which lifted it off his head. A mighty swipe to leg by Nayudu fell an ace off the ropes and rolled over the line.

Nissar who had been repeatedly "no-balled" was then taken off and Mushtaque Ali was brought on in his stead. Jai sent up 150 by glancing the first ball to leg for 2. A powerful drive brought Jai 4 runs through cover. When Nayudu reached his 60 with a single off Nazir Ali, 160 was telegraphed.

Another quick change in the bowling was effected by bringing on Mubarak Ali in place of Mushtaque Ali at the Bori Bunder end and Amir Elahi in Nazir Ali's stead at the other end.

Nayudu turned Amir Elahi for 4 and increased the total to 170 Jai who seemed to be settling down touched a rising one from Mubarak Ali which was caught by Nissar. The score was then 173. (173-5-13).

Lali Singh came in and opened shakily and got a single. Nayudu then reached his 70 with a pull on for 2 and soon after 180 was hoisted.

Bowling Tactics Changed

There was then a lull in the scoring, runs coming in singles and twos. Lall Singh was quietly getting himself settled, while Nayudu was content to increase his score steadily. The Hindu total reached 190 with another single by the skipper. Nayudu was now in his eighties and was well set and looked as if he was in for a big score. The field spread itself out in the country and the bowling tactics were changed. The batsmen were, however, steadiness personified

(Continued in Col. 3)

None Knows The Future

Life is as uncertain as the game of Cricket. No-body knows what will happen even at the next moment. To protect against this uncertainty of Life.

Agencies available for capable men.

Insure Always With → THE Sentinel Assurance Company, Ltd.

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CRICKET IS A GAME OF CHANCE

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Let the NEW ASIATIC POLICY equip you well to play the game of Life to the best advantage of your team—your FAMILY.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Kartik Vad 14, 1992.
Muslim: Shaban 28, 1351.
Parsi: Khordad 20, 1305.
Hightide: 11-00.
Lowtide: 5-28; 17-13.
Sunrise: 6h. 51m.
Sunset: 6h. 0m.
Municipal Corporation at 4-30 p.m. (Bombay Time).
Quadrangular Final Match, Esplanade.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH.

Mr. Hiralal Gordhandas Buddhadev, proprietor of Bombay Automobiles died of heart failure on Saturday. Uthamna ceremony will be performed this afternoon at his residence Girdher Mahal, Laburnum Road, Gamdevi, at 4 p.m. local time (4-40 p.m. S. T.).

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

A NEW LITERARY CLASS.

The Bombay Presidency Adult Education has now opened a new class at Sewri for the workmen of the General Motors Ltd. which will teach Marathi and will be held between 5 p.m. and 6 p.m. for the convenience of workmen.

ADULT EDUCATION.

Prof. J. C. P. d'Andrade will meet his students in Philosophy to-day, (Monday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Wilson College.

Prof. Rev. Fr. J. Duhr. will meet his students in German to-day (Monday), as usual in the St. Xavier's College.

MESSAGE FROM LOKMANYA TILAK.

Mr. T. S. Gokhale writes:—

At a seance recently held under the auspices of the Indian Spiritualist Society, Lokmanya Tilak spontaneously appeared and spoke through a trance medium. He seemed dissatisfied with the attitude and activities of Dr. Ambedkar and stated that he was inspiring Dr. Kurtakoti to do the needful. He added that the Sanatanists were not opposed to the untouchables and had honoured the truly great men amongst them like Chokhamela.

THE REGAL

The Theatre Magnificent

FOR A FEW LIMITED PERFORMANCES ONLY!

Daily at 6 & 9-30 P. M.

The full majesty of .....*Shakespeare*

The melody of .....*Mendelssohn*

The Spectacular Genius of .....*Reinhardt*

all blended together into a production that STRIDES FORTH upon the shining highway to the FILM ART OF THE FUTURE!

Warner Bros.' Mighty Spectacle

"A Midsummer Night's Dream"

with a cast of MORE THAN ONE THOUSAND!

Free List Suspended.

THE CAPITOL

To-day Only

At 6-30 and 9-30 P. M.

ELEANOR BOARDMAN

VICTOR VARCONI

in

"IT HAPPENED IN SPAIN"

Spanish Dances—Gipsy Love!

TO-MORROW!

By Public Demand!

VICTOR HUGO'S

LES MISERABLES

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

REGAL—"A Midsummer Night's Dream." Daily at 6 and 9-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"It Happened in Spain." Daily at 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
PATHE—"The Crusades". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Anarkali." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Bridegroom Wanted." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Painted Sin." Daily at 5-15 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Hooray For Love." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Mithi Najar." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Honours Easy" Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Thunder in the Night" Time as usual.
PALACE—"New Adventures of Tarzan". Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

11-30 a.m. Running Commentary on the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament.
1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
Gramophone Records.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
1-30 p.m. The British Light Symphony Orchestra.
2-0 p.m. Close Down.
3-30 p.m. Running Commentary on the Quadrangular Cricket Tournament.
5-0 p.m. A Miscellaneous Selection of Gramophone Records.
INDIAN PROGRAMME.
5-30 p.m. A Programme of South Indian Music.
6-15 p.m. "Social Status of Women." Talk in Marathi by Mrs. Sudha Joshi.
6-45 p.m. Light Classical Music. By Kadim Hussein.
8-15 p.m. Shree Bhagwat Geeta Pravachana. (In Hindi). By Pandit Laxmanrao Oghale.
THE NEWS.
8-45 p.m. Weather Report. News Bulletin and Commercial News.
EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.
9-30 p.m. "India and the World." A Weekly Survey.
9-40 p.m. Musical Interlude.
10-0 p.m. Chamber Concern. 1. "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik"—(Mozart). 2. "Sonata for Violin and Piano in G. Major Op. 100.—(Dvorak.). 3. String Quartet in D. Minor, "Death and the Maiden.").
11-0 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. "The Empirates." A concert party entertainment.
8-15 p.m. High Sports—No. 6: The de Montfort Hall, Leicester. A descriptive commentary from the roof of the de Monfort Hall, Leicester, by Councillor Denis Morris.
8-30 p.m. The B.B.C. Northern Ireland. Orchestra: leader, Philip Whiteway; conducted by Peter Montgomery.
9-30 p.m. A Sonata Recital by Anthony Collins (Vola) and John Cockerill (Harp).
10-00 p.m. News.
10-30 p.m. Songs by Harry Lauder.
10-30 p.m. Close down.

VICEROY'S 'QUAKE FUND

The grand total of the donations to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund upto November 20 is £7/6, Rs. 44,77,841-7-5.

BORIVLI N. A. C. ELECTION RESULTS

The election of the Notified Area Committee of Borivli for two non-official members for the next triannium was held on Friday.

The following were the four candidates with their polling figures:

Mr. Vasantrao Mukundrao	147
Mr. Anandrao Balkrishna Chogle alias Baburao Patil	125
Mr. Dhabu Pandu Patel	124
Mr. Pandharinath M. Mhetu	30

Messrs. Vasantrao Mukundrao and Anandrao Balkrishna Chogle were declared elected.

PARSI VEGETARIAN AND TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

A series of lectures by Mr. Dinshah Shapurji Masani, upon the subject of "ravan" (soul) according to the Zoroastrian religion in its native teachings called "Kshnoom" in the Parsi Vegetarian Society Hall, at Parsi Bazar, Graham, Building to-day (Monday) and every Monday hereafter, at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) through "Kshnoom" Classes.

The Jaranwala police have challaned a Sikh woman under section 302 I. P. C. (murder). It is stated that she was "wanted" in connection with a murder committed in a village in "thana" Jaranwala five years ago. She was arrested at Amritsar.

Bombay Industrial Housing Scheme

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes.—

The report of the Industrial Housing Scheme, Bombay, for the year 1934-35 states that out of 16,557 tenements including shops, the number occupied at the end of March 1935 was 7,912 as compared with 7,343 at the close of the previous year.

The beginning of the year 1934-35 synchronised with a big general strike of the mill operatives which coming as it did on the top of acute economic depression and widespread unemployment adversely reacted on the tenancies in the Development Department Chawls.

The situation had been rendered worse by the closing down of mills of the Currimbhoy and Sassoon groups but the calling off of the strike towards the end of June 1934 eased matters and since then the return of many mill operatives to Bombay has led to an increase in the number of occupied rooms.

The rents collected amounted to Rs. 5,58,777 out of the assessed amount of Rs. 5.65.911 showing a recovery percentage of 98.7 as against 98.6 in the previous year.

There were 852 deaths in a population of 39,560 and the death-rate was 21 per thousand.

Dadar Free Night School

Mrs. Ratanbai L. Mehta writes:

The Dadar Sarvajanik Anglo-Vernacular Free Night School is progressing well. At present there are 85 students on the roll, of whom about 90 per cent. are Harijans." The daily attendance of the students is not less than 50. Physical, mental, industrial and other useful instructions are offered by the school.

I hereby request the generous public of the city to kindly extend their helping hand to further the education of these poor boys.

The boys of this school together with the boys of Mahalaxmi Kacharpati Harijan Chawl were some time back taken on a trip to Vajreshwari, a holy place of the Hindus.

The school has till now received donations amounting to Rs. 413.

The school also possesses a good troupe of musical band. The services of the band will come in very handy during the two or three ensuing months when scores of Hindu marriages take place. Those who would like to avail of our band, may write to the following address:—Mrs. Ratanbai L. Mehta, New Patkar's Blocks, Turner Road, Bandra.

Bombay-Trivandrum Air Mail Service

Postmaster General, Bombay writes:—

Mails for despatch by the Bombay-Trivandrum Air Service will be accepted with effect from the Southbound flight on Tuesday, the 26th November 1935. The latest hour of posting at the Bombay General Post Office for this mail will be as follows:—

Ordinary correspondence 8 p.m. on Mondays.

Registered correspondence 5-0 p.m. on Mondays.

The Southbound plane of the Bombay-Trivandrum air mail service will leave Juhu Aerodrome at 6-30 a.m. on Tuesday arriving at Trivandrum at 15-21 hours the same day, via Goa and Cannanore Air Ports.

The Northbound Aeroplane will leave Trivandrum at 8-0 hours on Fridays arriving Bombay (Juhu) at 16-51 hours the same day.

Until further orders no mails will be despatched to or received from Goa by this Air Mail Service.

Old Woman Dies Sequel To Fall Of Cloth-Bales

In trying to avoid an old woman who was crossing the Victoria Gardens Road near the Byculla Railway Station on Saturday afternoon, Anjayya Rajanna, driver of motor lorry No. 918, swerved his vehicle suddenly to the right. But unfortunately six cloth bales got dislodged from the loaded lorry and fell upon the woman who sustained serious injuries.

Meherbibi Rahiman, the victim of the accident, died at the J. J. Hospital on Sunday.

Girls' Eerie Experience

KARACHI (By Mail.)

Two girls playing near a canal at Sukkur had an errie experience. One of them started sinking suddenly into the ground in quicksands formed as a result of waterlogging. Her comrade ran to her rescue but similar fate befell her. A passer-by extricated both with difficulty. A. P.

The late Dr. Mrs. Gurubai Karmarkar, M.D. (U. S. A.), pioneer Indian lady Doctor whose Fund, amounting to half-a-lakh of rupees, was used for the construction of the Health Visitors' Institute, opened on Wednesday by Lady Brabourne.

DEVELOPMENTS IN CONSTABLE ASSAULT CASE

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, November 23.

The police of the three districts of Thana, Nasik and Ahmednagar are combing the country-side for the whereabouts of Ladya Madya, a notorious gangster, and his accomplices of whom four are said to be women, as they are wanted in connection with the murder of a police constable on the night of November 12 last at Ghonda village. There is no trace so far.

It now transpires that Trimbak Sakharam Sawant, a head police constable, who was reported to have also been murdered by the gang of dacoits, did not die as a result of stabbing with the sword. He remained unconscious for a very long time due to haemorrhage and was therefore taken to be dead at the time the telegram was despatched to the District Superintendent of Thana Police. The news of his survival was later received by mail. He is progressing in the Shahpur taluka dispensary.

The offences are therefore registered under section 302 (murder of Krishna) and 307 (attempted murder of Trimbak) of the Indian Penal Code.

Rao Bahadur N. V. Trivedi, the District Superintendent of Police, assisted by the Sub-Inspector of Kinhavli Police, are carrying on the investigation.

BOY'S TRAGIC END

Crushed Under Wheel Of Lorry; Dies Instantaneously

While playing in company with several other boys at Belasis Road on Saturday afternoon, Mahomed Yacub Mahomed Hussein, an eight-year-old boy, was, it is alleged, accidently pushed by one of his playmates. The boy fell down right on the track of a passing lorry and a wheel passed over him.

He died on the spot.

Thana City Fathers' Homage To Deodhar

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, November 23.

As a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. G. K. Deodhar, ex-President of the Servants of India Society, the first meeting of the general board of the Thana Municipality held last evening was adjourned without transacting any business.

At the second meeting of the board convened an hour later, the resolution moved by the President Mr. Rege for the dismissal of the Nakedar Mr. Desai, who was alleged to have misappropriated a small amount of toll fees, was carried by a majority.

The Nakedar was under suspension till yesterday, when the board sanctioned his dismissal.

In Memory Of Quetta Victims

KARACHI, (By Mail.)

The Sukkur Municipality at its meeting considered the request of the Sunder Shewak Sabha and granted a large plot of land forming part of an old, unused, park, for the erection of a park for ladies.

The Sabha is making preparations for constructing a pavilion to be named after Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and erecting a statue of the Pandit in the centre of the pavilion.

The expenses of the undertaking, it is understood, will be borne by a local Seth in memory of his two sons who were killed in the Quetta earthquake.—A.P.

INDIAN TEAM FOR DAVIS CUP

Madras Tennis Association President's Suggestion

MADRAS, (By Mail).

The Provincial Council of the Madras Lawn Tennis Association has nominated Mrs. C. V. N. Sastri to proceed to Calcutta for the annual meeting of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association to be held at the end of December. This is the first time a lady player is nominated to represent a provincial association.

It is understood that the Yuvarajah of Pithapuram, who is the President of the Madras Lawn Tennis Association, is making efforts to bring Mr. Weles, a former Italian Davis Cup coach, to Madras Presidency. The Allahabad Amateur Tennis Improvement Committee also have arranged to get Mr. Weles who arrived in Bombay on Wednesday.—United Press.

CIVIC FATHERS RESIGN

Sequel To Alleged Mismanagement In Narsinghpur Municipality

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 23.

Disgusted over the alleged mismanagement of the affairs of the Narsinghpur Municipal Committee, four of its members, have resigned their seats.

Among the other grounds necessitating the submission of their resignation, the members are reported to have, in the course of a letter to the Deputy Commissioner, Hoshangabad Division, stated that despite there being an unbearable nuisance of dust and dirt in the town, no efforts were being made to water the streets and save the public from this nuisance.

The gentlemen have further allege that the town was ill-lighted, and a scheme for the improvement of the town was repeatedly turned down by the Committee.—United Press.

FEUD ENDS IN LOSS OF GIRL'S LIFE

NARSINGHPUR, Nov. 23.

News about a bloody and fatal feud over the right of the possession of a disputed land resulting in the loss of the life of a nine-year-old girl and injuries of more or less serious nature to several persons, has reached here from a village.

It is stated that Bhuria, a young girl of village Arjungaon while cutting crops in a field in company of her parents, was approached by the members of a rival party and asked to stop her work as the question of the ownership of the land was still under dispute. This ensued in a free fight between the parents of the girl and the members of the rival party and while the girl was attempting to intervene in the matter, she was fatally injured. Her father was also wounded seriously.

The police, on receipt of information, arrived at the scene, and arrested five of the members of the rival party on a charge of alleged murder.

The accused persons are now being tried in the court of Mr. Gour, Magistrate, First Class, Narsinghpur.—United Press.

Ajmer Muslims Oppose Khwaja Dargah Bill

(From A Correspondent.)

AJMER, Nov. 23.

The Muslims of Ajmer district are strongly opposed to the Un-Islamic character of the Khwaja Dargah Bill moved by Raja Ghazanfar Ali Khan in the Council of State.

Influential Muslims of Ajmer and outside approached Maulana Moinuddin ex-President, Jamiyat-ul-Ulema-e-Hind and requested him to give them a lead in the matter. The Maulana has consented to be the president of the Committee proposed to be formed for agitating against the said Bill.

Artificial Respiration Saves Man's Life

BOMBAY, November 24.

Two-and-half hours of artificial respiration saved the life of an unknown European who was found floating in the sea at Juhu this afternoon.

Bathers noticed the man floating face downwards in the water about 30 yards from the shore, and dragged, him to the beach. Doctors Daly and Patterson who fortunately were at their weekend Juhu shack were quickly called and under their hands the man gradually revived. He was later removed to hospital.—A. P.

A very fine marble statue of the Viceroy has been erected in the Great Place, New Delhi, to join those already there of his predecessors in office since Lord Hardinge, the founder of New Delhi. It is the magnificent gift of many ruling princes of India.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents)

Our Shop Assistants

The conditions of work and wages of shop-assistants and employees of nearly 40,000 shops in the city of Bombay are the subject of a survey undertaken by the Labour Department of the Bombay Government.

As soon as Mr. R. R. Bakhale, M.L.C., gave notice of the Bill which he intended to move, the Labour Department, it is stated, undertook to ascertain the actual conditions of work in the shops in the city.

An additional staff had been appointed and the Labour Department had called for full details regarding the employment of assistants in nearly 10,000 shops representing the smallest panvendors to big phedhis and restaurants, which do business almost throughout the day.

The Labour Department has so far received, it is understood, nearly 3,000 forms duly filled in by the employers and, it is stated, the information furnished shows the widely varied nature of both employment and wages, without any system or method.

A prominent official of the Labour Department said that the Department was collecting all available information regarding the conditions of employment of shop-assistants in other countries as far as possible, so that they would be in a position to make suitable suggestions for the improvement of the lot of the shop-assistants.

For instance, in England, in 1908 the Shop Employees Act was passed. Eating Houses were exempted from this Act and the Act enjoined on the shop-owners to keep their shops closed on Sundays.

The shop-owners who ran their shops without assistants or with the assistance of their relatives were also exempt from the Act, in England.

Preparing For Bakhale's Bill

In Bombay the conditions were so varied that it would require great effort and organisation, to classify these shops and decide which shops were being actually run by the owners themselves without aid or assistance of paid employees and in case of relatives, what should be the nature of relationship which would entitle such relatives to exemption from the provisions of the Bill.

Taking for instance, observed the official, a locality where business was carried on on a large per through the help of reliable persons who frequently happened to be the relatives of the shop-owners themselves, the nature of relationships should have to be carefully decided.

Mr. Bakhale's Bill will be introduced in the next session of the Legislative Council, sometime in February, 1936, and the Labour Department may be ready with the report on the conditions of shop-employment in the city sometime during December.

SIND DELIMITATION PROPOSALS

KARACHI, Nov. 23.

The supplementary report of the Sind Provincial Delimitation Committee on constituencies for the Sind Provincial Legislative Assembly and for the Federal Council of State containing its final recommendations has just been issued together with Government's final views formulated for submission to the Indian Delimitation Committee.

The communique concludes that persons or bodies wishing to submit representations to the Delimitation Committee with reference to the final proposals of the Sind Delimitation Committee or the Government should forward written statements to the Commissioner in Sind not later than 27th November.—A. P.

14 Persons Injured In Lorry-Cart Collision

DIBRUGARH, Nov. 23.

A very serious collision between a motor lorry and a bullock cart on the Trunk Road, is reported from Jogdoer near Jorhat, as a result of which fourteen persons were seriously injured.

It is stated that on the night of 18th November a motor lorry carrying passengers were proceeding towards Jhaji from Jorhat, when accidentally it collided with a bullock cart coming from the opposite direction, in consequence of which two occupants of the cart and twelve passengers of the lorry were seriously injured, and a bullock of the car was killed instantaneously.

The injured persons were immediately removed to hospital where some of them are lying in a precarious condition.

The driver of the lorry has been arrested by police.—United Press.

PATHE

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1935

INDIAN SHIPPING

Indian shipping is confronted with so many difficulties for lack of due State support to it and in consequence of ruthless competition from foreign shipping agencies that the Scindia Steam Navigation Company may be congratulated on its sound position as revealed at its sixteenth ordinary general meeting held in Bombay on Saturday. After providing a sum of Rs. 6,00,000 as depreciation and writing off the debit balance of about Rs. 7,00,000 of previous years, the report for 1934-35 leaves Rs. 2,77,090 as balance of profit. It should be noted, however, that this satisfactory position was due to some special circumstances such as a comparatively large quota of freight receipts allowed to the Company under the settlement concluding the recent freight war to make up for the losses of the previous year. Moreover, in the year under report there were comparatively large exports of rice from Burma and the Scindia Company was able to carry a pretty large part of the exports. However, as the freight war has been happily concluded and the previous year's debit balances have been written off, the position at present is on the whole quite satisfactory.

Indianisation

One of the most pleasing features of the working of the company is its rapid progress in the Indianisation of its services. Up to now the Company has taken as many as 39 cadets from the Trainingship Dufferin as apprentices and has promised to take six or seven more in 1935-36. Of these 39, fifteen have served their time. In addition to this, the Company has given employment as Officers to the Dufferin Cadets who served their apprenticeship elsewhere. The employment of 25 Cadets as Officers by the Company with its limited fleet is, as Mr. Walchand Hirachand observed in his presidential speech at the general meeting, "in singular contrast with the very small number of Cadets taken as Officers by other lines with their far larger fleets." We trust the Scindia Company will continue to follow its policy of Indianisation, whatever other companies may do. That policy will lead both to efficiency and economy. And as the report of the Committee of Shareholders of the Company presented to the General Meeting, points out, there is ample scope and need for economy in the Company's working.

Reservation Of Coastal Traffic

Mr. Walchand Hirachand did well to emphasize in his speech the injustice done to Indian shipping by the State in failing to reserve coastal shipping for national concerns, as is done by most free countries whenever they feel the need for such reservation. He also pointed out that under the new Constitution the position will be even worse than it is now, thanks to the many safeguards given to British commercial concerns, though most unfair to India. For at present it is theoretically possible for Government to give some special concessions to Indian shipping in national interests. But under the new Constitution these will be practically impossible, however necessary they may be to the country, as they will be disallowed as discrimination against British shipping and as such inconsistent with the safeguards. It will be well for all Indian business interests to realise that there can be no salvation for Indian trade and commerce unless they join Congressmen in wrecking the new Constitution and compelling Government to substitute in its place a new one in accordance with Indian needs and demands.

Malpractices In Cotton Trade

The Bill to amend the Cotton and Ginning and Pressing Act of 1925, that has been referred to the Select Committee in the Legislative Council, is intended to prevent certain malpractices prevalent in ginning and pressing factories, such as watering of cotton before pressing mixing of different varieties of cotton, and false packing. Ordinarily, it would have been better to get such malpractices dealt with by the cotton trade itself. But at present for various reasons the trade has not been able to tackle the problem effectively and it is estimated that more than fifty lakhs of rupees are lost to the trade as a result of the malpractices. Legislation, therefore is found necessary and hence the present Bill. The success of the Bill, however, depends upon its detailed provisions and the way it is enforced; and it is to be hoped the Select Committee will make the Bill a really beneficial measure and that in enforcing it Government will duly consult responsible organisations dealing in cotton.

The prevention of the malpractices in question should help India to export more cotton to foreign countries, particularly to Japan. In this connection, Government should take note of the suggestion of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas to make timely preparations for the renewal or the Indo-Japanese Agreement, which is due to expire in December 1936.

America And Oil Embargo

A New York cable practically suggests that the oil companies do not propose voluntarily to stop the export of oil to Italy. They, of course, repudiate "any motive of immediate profit". Such a motive is never confessed even by profiteers. But whether the desire is profiteering or whether the companies really and rightly fear reprisals on the part of Italy and loss of their "heavy investments" in that country—one rather finds it difficult to swallow the suggestion that even the Italy of to-day would defy America by illegal confiscation of American property—it is clear that the export of oil can only be banned by the Government. This the American Government ought, in fact, to do immediately because oil is clearly one of the most important materials of war and, therefore, comes under the operation of the Neutrality Act. American Labour has already declared its intention of resisting the export and considering the importance of oil, it is the duty of League Powers to represent to America the urgent desirability of proclaiming an embargo.

This is the time for it. Once the supply of oil is choked off Italy will be brought appreciably nearer to submission. Indeed, Italy, according to a telegram from Rome itself, is already in a state of fright. And it is openly declared that in the event of the embargo on coal, steel and petrol succeeding she would have in re-examine her attitude most carefully. That is supposed to be a threat to the League, but behind the threat is ill-concealed nervousness in an extreme degree. If the supply of important materials is successfully stopped Italy may begin seriously to re-examine her belligerent attitude most carefully. In this connection, it is to be noted that negotiations between Britain, France and Italy are again prominent in recent reports. While they may indicate willingness on the part of Il Duce for some compromise, the fact that Britain and France still persist in negotiating with him without any reference to Geneva strengthens the already growing suspicion as to their "bonafides" in the context of the interests of Abyssinia.

MARGARET SANGER
A Birth Control Pioneer

(From A Correspondent.)

Margaret Sanger, the inventor of the phrase birth control, was the first woman to receive the medal for Valour, awarded annually by the American Women's Association.

Why was Margaret Sanger thus singled out and honoured among the great women of the United States of America including such women as Jane Adams, Carrie Chapman Catt, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, Frances Perkins?

Her life-story supplies the answer. Twenty years ago a young mother of three children, an experienced nurse—Margaret Sanger—was in hot rebellion against the medical etiquette and the social conventions which allowed thousands of women in the prime of life to die in childbirth. She realised that they died because they were unfit to undertake the responsibility and exacting trials of constantly recurring motherhood yet they did not know how to avoid becoming pregnant while fulfilling their expected wifely duties.

Margaret Sanger herself relates how after attending a particularly poignant case in which a young woman 28 years of age living in a poor district of New York, a loving wife and the mother of three young children, died after trying to bring about an abortion.

A Revolution

A revolution began in Margaret Sanger's life. She tells us "I could now see clearly the various social strata of our life; all its mass problems seemed to be centred around uncontrolled breeding. I was now finished with superficial cures, with doctors and nurses and social workers who were brought face to face with this overwhelming truth of women's needs and yet turned to pass on the other side. I resolved that women should have knowledge of contraception: they have every right to know about their own bodies. I would strike out—I would scream from the house-tops. I would tell the world what was going on in the lives of these poor women. I would be heard. No matter what it should cost, I would be heard.

In Prison

Margaret Sanger has indeed been heard. In the course of the last twenty years she has travelled over Europe in search of what information on the subject existed; she opened a birth control clinic in New York in 1916, which clinic was soon raided and closed by the police, Mrs. Sanger and her sister being imprisoned. Later, fighting her case in the courts she obtained a ruling from the Supreme Court of New York that licensed physicians are permitted to give birth control information "for the cure or prevention of disease." Mrs. Sanger then founded the Birth Control Clinical Research Bureau in New York, which is the most complete and the finest birth control clinic in the world.

In 1917 she started and edited for twelve years "The Birth Control Review" which followed her first daring paper "The Woman Rebel," most numbers of which were banned from the United States mails.

Her books include "Woman and the New Race," "The New Motherhood," "The Pivot of Civilisation," "What Every Mother Should Tell," "Happiness In Marriage," "Motherhood In Bondage," "Practice of Contraception" (with Dr. Hannah Stone), "My Fight For Birth Control," in addition to numerous articles, pamphlets and manifestoes.

Mrs. Sanger has travelled widely and everywhere her vivifying power has enhanced the birth control movements in those countries visited. In China and Japan she undoubtedly stimulated the organisation of the birth control movements there in 1922. To-day in the United States there are more than 200 birth control clinics, the American Medical Association is now studying the subject of contraception and the chief women's organisation—the Women's Club, the National League for Peace and Freedom, the Women's Christian Association—support the demand for birth control under medical auspices.

A World Movement

Margaret Sanger has ever been mindful of how much her work owes to the Malthusians in England and to the work of the Dutch birth control pioneers. Her interest in the work of other countries is keen; she attended the first International Birth Control Conference held after the war by the Malthusian League in London in 1922. In 1925 Mrs. Sanger organised an international conference in New York. A World Population Conference at Geneva in 1927 and a Birth Control Conference at Zurich in 1930, both organised by her stimulated the movement for scientific considera-

(Continued on page 7, col. 5.)

OUR LONDON LETTER

General Election And After

(From Our Own Correspondent)

LONDON, Nov. 16.
(By Air Mail.)

Although long and bitter experience shows us, in India, that so far as she is concerned not one of the three chief political parties in Great Britain is to be relied upon to do justice by her. I have no doubt that the situation in India would have radically changed if in the General Election of 1935 that has been completed amidst scenes of no excitement, a Labour Government had been returned to Westminster. It was bound to be a different Government now. Since the downfall of the 1931 Labour Government, Labour leaders, I dare say, have become a little wiser by past events and old gang, MacDonald, Snowden and Thomas, are gone and the strict right-wing disciplinarian like Arthur Henderson is now dead, Herbert Morrison cannot command the same respect and influence even in right-wing circles. And Mr. Litvinoff's direct association with the Labour leaders at Geneva was also bound to have some effect on the future foreign policy of a Labour Government. In the light of this, Labour's imperialist outlook in the matter of treatment of the colonial peoples, was bound to undergo a radical change.

MacDonald Pays

From this point of view it is useful to reflect at some length on the results of the General Election which has given the "National" Government a majority of over 240 seats in the new House. At the outset the results are a warning to organised Labour Movement of this country that after four years of existence the National Government—the most reactionary Government in the history of British politics—has managed to obtain a thumping majority. It is true that the Government has had a severe blow, its majority is reduced and Mr. MacDonald, who gave birth to it, has been swept away by the mass indignation of the workers of Seaham Harbour. Here are some of the things people are saying about the sensation of the Seaham election. "He went against his party in the war and he went against his party in the peace—and he's had to pay for it in the end both times." "Would he have got it worse if he had still been the Prime Minister?" This question was discussed by many who were looking forward to the ex-Prime Minister forfeiting his deposit. Some thought that there would not have been so strong a feeling against him once he had ceased to be Premier. On the other hand, many thought that a section of the voters who voted against him on Thursday would have had compunction about "rubbing it in" on the Premier of the country.

Blames Seaham

Some of Mr. MacDonald's admirers have acclaimed him as a bold fighter because he preferred to fight Seaham instead of accepting a safe seat. It was neither bold nor generous of him to leave his daughters to watch the count after the poll by returning to London where no "State" affairs warranted his presence. But the climax of Mr. MacDonald's bravery and courage is demonstrated by the way he accepted his defeat. Unlike the late Mr. Asquith, who lost his seat in 1924 as ex-Premier in Paisley to his Labour opponent, Mr. MacDonald indulged in an outburst after the count that he lost Seaham because the contest was a filthy one. "The tactics" says good old Mac, "were reprehensible, the throwing of brickbats at my women supporters in cars came as a climax to the series of horrible demonstrations. I am much too tired to say more or even to discuss my future plans. All I want is sleep, and still more sleep. My energies are absolutely spent up." Mr. MacDonald described himself as "a completely done-in old man." His face was pinched and drawn. The attendant of his sleeping-car said that he had never seen a man nearer collapse than Mr. MacDonald was when he joined the train.

Gathering The Harvest

Mr. MacDonald got back what he deserved at the hands of Mr. Shinwell in the course of a speech in the constituency. With reference to Mr. MacDonald's remark that the contest was a filthy one, Mr. Shinwell's reply was that if there was any filth in the contest, it was introduced by Mr. MacDonald and not by him. "I feel not a vestige of sorrow for my opponent," added Mr. Shinwell, "and less so because of what he has said since his return to London." However, the attitude of Labour Party towards Mr. MacDonald was represented by different leaders of the Party. For instance, Mr. Clynes felt that the devastating defeat of MacDonald would evoke complete satisfaction in Labour ranks and would arouse no real lamentation in any other party. On the other hand, Mr. Lansbury was generous to say: "He had gathered the harvests of his

(Continued on page 9, col. 4.)

Frankly Speaking

THOMAS TRANSFERRED

The Cabinet changes recently announced involve the exchange of portfolios between Mr. Thomas and Mr. Malcolm MacDonald for whom a safe Conservative seat will, of course, have to be found. Mr. Thomas has failed thoroughly as a Minister for the Dominions. But he is not the man to feel any insult implied in the pointed decision to take the Dominions portfolio away from him. He would be quite as proudly happy as Secretary for Colonies. That Mr. Baldwin's action is, from his point of view, a wise one is beyond doubt. The Dominions cannot be dealt with by a hundred per cent Tory Imperialist which the ex-Labour leader has become. This is particularly the case with the Irish Free State as the "National" Government has already discovered to its cost. It remains to be seen how Messrs. Baldwin and Malcolm MacDonald deal with de Valera now. But if they think that they can persuade, much less force, him to compromise with the principle of independence as the basis of any Anglo-Irish agreement, they are vastly mistaken.

CRISIS IN FRANCE

If the reports about M. Laval's inclinations are correct then the impending crisis in France does not endanger the Government nearly so much as democracy or the very basis itself of the Third Republic. In power with the support of M. Herriot and his Radicals, M. Laval is alleged to be sympathetic towards Colonel La Rocque, the "Croix de Feu" and other Fascist organisations. He is also said to be inclined more towards Germany than towards Russia. This is circumstantially strengthened by the facts that he has not yet ratified the Franco-Russian agreement and that the French Ambassador is holding conversation with Herr Hitler and Baron von Neurath with a view to "improving" Franco-German relations. M. Herriot blundered in persisting in his support to M. Laval in spite of the opposition of a section of Radicals under M. Daladier. If M. Laval falls now the chances are more grave of the Fascists attempting a 'coup-d'etat.' And if they succeed the United Front of workers is grimly determined to defend French democracy.

MARGARET SANGER'S VISIT.

We extend a hearty welcome to Mrs. Margaret Sanger, the well-known American social worker and advocate of the Birth Control movement who is visiting India on the invitation of the All-India Women's Conference. Mrs. Sanger's Birth Control Research Bureau in New York has been carrying on extremely useful work for the last several years and the institution has gained a well-merited world-wide reputation. As such Mrs. Sanger brings with her valuable knowledge and experience of a social movement the importance of which is being increasingly realized to-day. In a country like India with her appalling poverty and an ever-increasing population, judicious dissemination of knowledge regarding healthy methods of birth control is an urgent social necessity. We hope her visit to India will stimulate not only social workers to greater efforts on behalf of birth control but also Government and Municipal Health authorities to the realisation of their only by the people of a poor country.

JUNAGADH FINANCES

The budget estimates of the Junagadh State for Samvat year 1992 (1933-36 A.D.) commencing from 1st November 1935, which have recently been sanctioned by the State Council show a surplus of Rs. 10 lakhs, with a revenue of over 97 lakhs, and expenditure of nearly 87 lakhs. Construction of new roads and special and ordinary repairs to existing roads, extension and improvement of water supply, with a special provision of Rs. ½ lakh for a new water supply scheme for Verawal, which is expected to cost Rs. 3½ lakhs in the aggregate, repairs of State buildings and irrigation are to absorb nearly 12 lakhs of rupees. For the running and maintenance of the State Railway, for electric supply works in the State, and for the Verawal harbour a provision of Rs. 11 lakhs, Rs. 3½ lakhs and Rs. 3 lakhs respectively is made. Apart from the running expenditure on railway of over 11 lakhs from the State revenues, a sum of nearly 14 lakhs is provided partly from the budget surplus and partly from the balances of the State, for completing the Talala-Visavadar extension of the Junagadh State Railway and for other construction works. Education and Medical Relief get only Rs. 4 lakhs and Rs. 1½ lakhs respectively, hardly amounting to 4 and 1½ per cent of the total revenues of the State. The State authorities must realise that education and medical relief must be the first charge on the income of the State and they cannot spend too much on these nation-building activities. The meagre provision made for these essential items of expenditure is the more surprising in view of the huge expected surplus of Rs. 10 lakhs. The Junagadh administration, however, deserves to be congratulated on the efforts it is making to develop the production of Khadi for which purpose a substantial sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been provided. This welcome action of the Junagadh administration, whose Dewan is a European I.C.S., should be an object-lesson to other States as well as Provincial Governments.

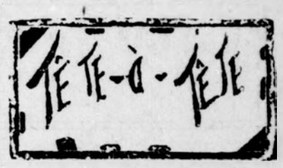
SOUND SUGGESTION

That the Child Marriage Prevention Act is more like a dead letter than otherwise and that it is conveniently flouted by a large mass of people cannot be denied even by the Government. The process of instituting cases against the violators of this Act is so complicated and cumbrous that there are very few instances of the law having been invoked. It is, therefore, very necessary, as the Hyderabad Women's Conference demanded, that the breach of this Act be made a cognizable offence and that the Government should take up cases of its breach as crown cases. The prevention of child marriages and breach of that Law is not less urgent a necessity than the prevention of breaches of "Law and Order." It affects the very life of Society and the protection of Society is a more important duty than the protection of the prestige of Government which exists solely to serve Society.

-PRESS VIEWS-

A Great Social Worker

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Harijan":—In the death of Shri. G. K. Devdhar the country has lost one of its great social workers and an uncompromising and faithful friend of Harijans. He was one of the foundation members of the Society founded by Gokhale. He was President of the Maharashtra Provincial Harijan Sevak Sangh. There was not a famine or a flood in the country which did not claim the attention of this servant of humanity. Though he could easily become a rich man, he chose poverty as a life principle for a public worker. His tireless energy was contagious. He never spared himself when social service was demanded of him. His was a life of spotless purity. He was the soul of the Poona Seva Sadan which he loved and for which he laboured so well that from a little thing it has to-day grown into an institution of th kind second to none in all India. I tender my respectful condolences to the family of the deceased.



Mr. Malcolm MacDonald has been appointed the Secretary of State for Colonies.

The father, however, has been left this time even without an ostensible port-folio.

* * * *

"International diplomacy is just now playing a game with alliances, counter-alliances and armaments", says Mr. M. R. Masani.

The latest game, however, is hide and seek with Sanctions.

* * * *

An Indo-Hungarian seeress, Madame Terfren Laila, "sees a bright future for India and the advent in the near future of an era of prosperity in this country."

We bet she knows nothing about the Government of India Act.

* * * *

FRENCH GOVT IN GRAVE DANGER
—Headline.

Undertaker—Pierre Laval, Quai D'Orsay, Paris.

* * * *

Sir C. P. paid a great tribute to Her Excellency Lady Willingdon, at a dinner given by him to Their Excellencies.

An oral compliment, however, was hardly necessary when we read that in the Dining Room, "decorations and illuminations were all in mauve."

* * * *

Replying, Lord Willingdon said, on his own and Lady Willingdon's behalf, "We have done our best for India. We have given of our best to India."

And India too, His Excellency will surely concede, did not grudge her best which she uncomplainingly placed at the Viceregal altar.

* * * *

"If there is any satisfaction felt by India", concluded His Excellency, "then our work has been well worth while."

We thought the usual formula was "Whereas the Governor-General is satisfied . . . .".

* * * *

The U. P. Home Member, replying to a question in the Council, said the Government had forfeited the security of a paper in August owing to the publication of objectionable articles in March and April, on the Quetta 'quake.

Justice—Ordinance version—, besides being blind, is also apt to be a little absent-minded.

* * * *

"Some distinguished authorities assert that the days of the army horse are numbered."
—Anglo Indian Paper.

Evidently it is being fast supplanted by other species of the quadrupeds.

* * * *

An Indian Christian, appealing to Doctor Ambedkar, to embrace Christianity, says:—

"I do not believe that social equality is possible apart from the Christian principles of love and service and the message of the Cross."

Christian principles, yes. But what about the racial discrimination, aggressive imperialism and so on, all practised by "Christendom" in the name of "love and service."

* * * *

Continuing he says, "But Christianity is a quiet and simple religion. Its only aspiration is to love and serve in the spirit of Christ."

But the interpretations of that spirit are different and the gentleman should have made clear to which of these he invites Doctor Ambedkar—the Christianity of Mussolini, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the negro-lynching, Uncle Sam or the Christianity of Christ.

* * * *

B.A.'S BECOME POLICEMEN AND M. A.'S SELL MILK.
—Headline.

That's why most of our Ministers have no degrees.

* * * *

A certain firm had the following advice printed on its salary receipt forms:

"Your salary is your personal business, and should not be disclosed to anyone."

The new employee, in signing the receipt, added: "I won't mention it to anybody, I am just as much ashamed of it as you are."

The World Of Finance

A WEEKLY REVIEW

(BY ZANDHYALA.)

Sanctions are now at work. Italy is tightening her belt to cope with the unforeseen eventualities. Soldiers are turning as farmers. The Italian population will have to go without meat for two days in a week. Consumption of petrol is reduced to a minimum by restricting the number of the passenger trains. Even the pleasure trips on automobiles are being discouraged.

When almost all the countries in the world including those outside the League, are undergoing a voluntary sacrifice for the cause of international peace, Hungary, a member of the League, has concluded a treaty with Italy to supply her the requisite materials. Brazil has recently concluded a similar treaty with Italy.

Supply Of Oil

The Committee of Eighteen of the League of Nations is summoned at Geneva on November 29, to discuss the problem of extending the embargo to oil, coal, iron and steel, etc. The appeal of Mr. Ickes, the Secretary of the Interior, to stop voluntarily the exports of oil to Italy, had a favourable reception among all the leadng exporters in U. S. A.

It is well-known that Italy has no petrol fields at her disposal, and their airplanes and motorships will have to remain idle without petrol. If U. S. A. and other oil producing countries prohibit completely the exports of oil, and if France also prohibit the exports of coal, Italy can be made to realise her folly, in no time, in launching an attack on Ethiopia to the utter disregard of the world's opinion.

India And Sanctions

In accordance with the principles of the League of Nations, the Government of India have notified the application of economic and financial sanctions against Italy from November 18. As the ordinance is promulgated for British India, it is apprehended in certain quarters that a diversion of trade to Italy may be effected through the Indian States. But such fears can be reckoned as baseless, as India including the States and other parts, is always considered as one unit for all international purposes, and as the States will always fall in a line with British India in all such matters.

Though India does not export any ammunition and other war materials, her trade relations with Italy are of considerable magnitude. The total value of the Italian imports into India amounts to about three crores, while exports to Italy amount to about 5-3/4 crores a year. A country which has got large external obligation, cannot view the loss of this trade balance with equanimity. As the principle of mutual assistance is recognised among the members, it would be reasonable for the League to compensate India for the loss she sustains by the application of the sanctions.

Trial Of Gold Bloc

Despite the heroic efforts of all the members of the European Gold Bloc to stem the continuous exodus of the yellow metal from their respective countries, and to maintain the parity of their exchanges against all attacks, it is becoming increasingly apparent from the financial embarrassments under which they labour, that they are now reaping the bitter fruits of their deflationist policy. M. Laval's Government is again heading a crisis both political and economic. Other members of the Gold Bloc, such as Holland and Switzerland, have survived so far the bitter attacks on their gold parities, but the opinion is gaining ground among thinking Dutch men that devaluation is inevitable in Holland.

According the latest bulletin of statistics issued by the League of Nations, the gold reserves in France have dwindled by dol. 399 million worth of gold between the end of December 1934, and the end of September 1935. Switzerland and Netherlands also have lost dol. 103 and 129 million worth of gold from their reserves respectively during the same period.

In spite of the fact that M. Laval now enjoys the supreme privilege under the dictatorial powers to save the franc, his efforts to inaugurate the cheap money policy and stimulate trade recovery have proved futile, and the flight of capital from France has assumed again enormous dimensions in recent weeks. The Bank of France has lost about 660 million francs worth of gold during the first week of this month. Notwithstanding a rise in the Bank rate, the reserves of the Bank of France have undergone a further diminution of 933 million during the second week, thus making a total loss of about 1,600 million francs during the first half of this month. Hence the Bank rate is raised again from 4 to 5 per cent. But the ineffectiveness of the orthodox policy of raising the Bank rate under such circumstances, is clearly evident from the fact that the Bank of France has lost again about 1,200 million francs during the week ended November 22. In view of these difficulties it seem very uncertain for the cabinet, which has been patched from all the political sections, to survive this autum with all the new decree laws numbering about 300. The Treasury's position also is unsound. The problem of the balancing of the budget may crop up further troubles. And so the life of franc and along with it the other gold currencies, remains very uncertain for sometime to come.

Forward Trading

The forward trading in Government securities was resumed on Saturday, the 23rd inst. in the local stock exchange after a lapse of nearly three months. Of course the international situation is better, and no apprehension need be expressed regarding the future trend of the securities prices. But the professional operators, as well as the public, never found it difficult to have forward dealings in the securities market as it has been carried on in an ingenious manner. As there is no effective way of prohibiting such transactions, the Directors of the Stock Exchange have at last thought it wise to allow the trading on the floor of the Stock Exchange instead of on pavements of the Dalal Street.

LEVY OF EMBARGO ON PETROL?

GENEVA, Nov. 24.

No sanction will hamstring Italy more effectively than a petrol embargo, and it is believed a possible agreement may be reached in this connection when the Committee of Eighteen meets on 29th November. It is hoped American oil companies will give a pledge not to increase exports if the League imposes the petrol sanction. Other difficulties, however, must be overcome. Some countries may plead for giving the present sanctions a longer trial before imposing fresh ones; hence it is doubtful if the embargo on key products could be extended before the new year.—Reuter's Special.

NO FINAL DECISION YET

U. P. Congress Emergency Board Disperses

LUCKNOW, November 24.

The U. P. Congress Emergency Board which has been meeting here in camera during the last three days dispersed this afternoon, it is understood, without arriving at any final decision.

The next meeting of the Board has been fixed to take place here on 5th December.—A. P.

According to the latest reports, the Abyssinians have recaptured Gorahai, Anale and Gabredare and are continuing their southward sweep.

ITALIAN TROOPS PUMPING WATER FROM THE WELL THEY SUNK IN THE TERRITORY NEAR ADOWA, FOLLOWING THE CAPTURE OF THAT CITY. THE MOST IMPORTANT PART OF THE TROOPS' SUPPLIES IS THE ALL-PRECIOUS WATER.

Make Congress Jubilee, A Splendid Success

NAGINDAS MASTER'S APPEAL TO BOMBAY CITIZENS

The monthly Flag Salutation ceremony was held at Vithal Sadan (Congress House), Girgaum, Bombay, on Sunday morning.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master unfurling the National Flag appealed to the citizens of Bombay, to make the Golden Jubilee Celebrations in the city a thorough success, by their co-operation and support.

The next Flag Salutation would be performed, with great enthusiasm and eclat, Mr. Nagindas said, because then the occasion would have a special significance, due to the celebrations of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress.

PREMIER POLITICAL BODY

The Congress was the premier political organisation in the country and it was but natural that its Golden Jubilee should be celebrated all over India in a befitting manner. The Congress was an organisation which had inspired in the hearts of thousands of Indians, love for freedom and it commanded the greatest respect and following in every province without exception.

During the 50 years which were coming to a close this year, the Indian National Congress had attained popular support to an extent that no other organisation could.

During this period Congress boldly stood for freedom, the speaker continued and it was up to every Indian that the end of half a century of eventful career of a country-wide organisation should be marked by great jubilation and constructive effort.

Bombay was the birth-place of the Congress and it was therefore the bounden duty of every citizen to celebrate the occasion gloriously.

Mr. Nagindas appealed to everyone to make the occasion a splendid success so that the future work of the Congress might be facilitated and its progress secured. He expressed the hope that it would be much less than 50 years when the Congress would achieve complete freedom for India and bring bliss and prosperity to a people who had suffered so long.

"SOCIALIST GUIDANCE IN CONGRESS"

Mr. M. R. Masani, unfurled the National Flag at the "A" Ward, District Congress Committee Office, Fort, Bombay, on the occasion of the monthly Flag Salutation ceremony, on Sunday morning.

Mr. Masani observed that the Congress had passed through many phases since 1885, and just as the Gandhian phase followed the liberal policy, he hoped the situation would be soon ripe for Socialist guidance in the Congress.

Congress in the coming year, Mr. Masani said, had to see that the change was brought about without unnecessary friction.

Even from the point of view of Independence, the Socialist policy regarding the new Constitution and war was a sound one and if the nation wanted to be true to their creed of Independence, it should rally round the Socialist lead on these questions.

HEAVY FINE FOR BISHOP

To Pay 5,00,000 Marks On Charge Of Currency Smuggling

BERLIN, Nov. 23.

The Roman Catholic Bishop of Meissen was sentenced to pay 5,00,000 marks on a charge of currency smuggling.

The State Prosecutor demanded a sentence of five years' penal servitude, five years loss of civic rights and 5,40,000 marks. The Bishop pleaded that he acted in ignorance of the gravity of his deeds and the possible consequences to the economic life of Germany.—Reuter.

HEAVY SENTENCES ON CLERGY

BERLIN, Nov. 23.

The Bishop of Meissen's Brother, Theodore Legge, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude, five years' loss of civil rights and fined 10,000 marks. The bishop's vicar-general Doctor Soppa was sentenced to three years' penal servitude, five years' loss of civil rights and was fined 70,000 marks on similar charges.

The police raided the administrative offices of the Catholic Bishop in Berlin, seized and removed large quantities of documents and placed the Banasch Bishops and administrative adviser under protective custody.

The police decline the statement privately learned that the action against Banasch is unconnected with inquiries into alleged violation of foreign currency regulations by Catholic clergy.—Reuter.

FLOOD HAVOC IN ITALY

ROME, Nov. 23.

Sgr. Mussolini has sent 2,00,000 lire as the first contribution to the relief of distress due to floods dramage which is estimated over 25 million lire.—Reuter.

MARGARET SANGER

(Continued from page 6.)

tion of all the problems raised by mankind's efforts to control his numbers.

Mrs. Sanger is President of the Birth Control International Centre founded after the brilliantly successful conference of 1930. In five years the Centre has established, by visits and correspondence, contacts with birth control workers in more than thirty countries.

India's Honoured Guest

At the invitation of the All-India Women's Conference, Mrs. Sanger is coming to India as an honoured guest to attend the next Conference to be held at Travancore, at the end of December. She will then tour India and afterwards visit China before returning to the United States of America.

A recent pamphlet written by Margaret Sanger and called "Woman of the Future" concludes with these words:

"Only through birth control will women gain control of their bodies or develop their souls. Only through a new spiritual vision can they ever unlock the great gates to a Future in which joy and happiness will prevail. Only through a new consciousness of birth can humanity at large ever extricate itself from the man-made muddle in which it is grounded to-day. Instead of a world created by irresponsible hordes in hatred and antagonism, awakened woman shall guide us into a future created by all-embracing love through the consciousness of birth."

ABYSSINIANS RE-TAKE ANALE

(Continued from page 1.)

American vessels, in which the Board is financially interested.

This means the cutting of supplies of scrap iron to Italy.

The board reveals that while two of the three old vessels have been delivered to Italy for the purpose of breaking up scrap iron and later converting into steel, the sale and delivery of the third ship is stopped, since Mr. Roosevelt's neutrality proclamation.—Reuter.

NO COTTON TO BELLIGERENTS?

Hull's Significant Hint

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.

Mr. Cordell Hull intimated that the United States might try to prevent shipments of cotton to the belligerents, if it became necessary.

Asked whether he considered cotton was essential for carrying on war, Mr. Hull told the pressmen that any question with regard to what constituted prime essential for war material would receive attention.

Observers consider the statement as preliminary to placing cotton upon the unofficial list of war materials, whose shipment the United States Government disapproved, should exports increase much above the seasonable level.

ABYSSINIAN OFFENSIVE

Re-occupation Of Anale

HARAR, Nov. 23.

The Abyssinian forces claim the re-occupation of Anale 24 miles south of Sasabaneh.

It is stated that the Ethiopian patrols pushed out seven miles south of Anale without encountering Italian troops. The civil evacuation of Harar continues. Many families are trekking towards Dire Dawa.—Reuter.

SOVIET REPLY TO ITALY

MOSCOW, Nov. 23.

The Soviet Government's reply to the Italian protest against sanctions states that the Soviet is in no way interested in the Abyssinian conflict or its outcome. The Soviet participated in the discussion at Geneva exclusively as a member of the League. The Soviet took the view that all members of the League must enjoy full equality in the case of attack irrespective of racial and other distinctions. The hope expressed in the Soviet's action in fulfilling its international obligations would not affect the future friendly relations with Italy.—Reuter.

Italy To Boycott League Organisations

GENEVA: Nov. 23.

Italy's determination to boycott the League as long as the Sanctions are applied, is shown by the decision not to attend the two League organisations meetings fixed to meet on 25th November (Monday).

The Italian delegate, Sgr. Rocco, declined to attend the meeting of the sub-committee appointed to examine the question of the reorganisation of China. Sgr. Rocco himself was to have presided over it; but in view of his decision, the meeting has been adjourned.

Italy has also notified that she will not be represented at the International Maritime Conference; also the meeting of 25th November to deal with the leave and hours of work of the ships' crews; the reasons given being that, Fascist legislation has already adopted the measures that are to be discussed.—Reuter.

COWARDICE AND HEROISM

Stories From Abyssinian War Front

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, November 23.

Stories of cowardice and heroism figure in the latest news from the Abyssinian war-front.

A Harar message relates when his wife and family went to hospital to visit Fitaorari Goingul who was wounded in the Anele engagement, they met by the declaration, "my wife and family don't interest me this moment. Only my country interests me. Heal me soon, that I may return to the battle."

On the other hand a reliable report reached Zella (British Somaliland) that the Emperor during his recent visit to Jijiga heard the case of a tribal Chief who was found guilty of cowardice to face the enemy whereupon the Negus ordered the chief severely to be flogged, confiscated his private army and property and gave both to his son Gerasmatch Afework the hero of Gorahai.

PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS' RECORD?

Plane To Carry Two Tons Of Mail

(Special Cable.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 22.

With two tons of mail reported to be the largest quantity ever carried by an aeroplane of the Pan-American airways 25 ton China clipper is due to leave at 23-00 G.M.T. from Alameda, a distance of 8,000 miles in a three-day flight to Manila inaugurating a regular service, the longest lap whereof is 2,400 miles to Honolulu.

The plane carries a crew of seven. No passengers presently can remain 32 hours in air cruising at 108 M.P.H. with a range of 3,500 miles.

COMMANDER OF "QUEEN MARY"

LONDON, Nov. 23.

Sir Edgar Britten, the Commander of "Berengaria" has been appointed to the command of the new Cunard Whitestar Liner "Queen Mary"—Reuter.

WORLD CONGRESS OF FAITHS

Will Be Held In London Next Year

LONDON, (By Air-Mail.)

At a meeting held in London of those interested in the proposal to hold a World Congress of Faiths, it was decided to accept the invitation of the first International Congress of the World Fellowship of Faiths held in Chicago in 1933 to organise a second Congress in London in 1936.

In order to bring this proposal into fruition, a British National Council was formed. On the motion of Sir Evelyn Wrench, seconded by Sir Ronald Storrs, Sir Francis Younghusband was elected Chairman. An Executive Committee was also appointed to carry on the work of organising the Conference.

Another Trans-Pacific Air Service?

(Special Cable.)

AUCKLAND, Nov. 22.

Agreement for another trans-Pacific air service with terminal at Auckland is being signed tomorrow between the New Zealand Government at the Pan-American airways whereby the latter provide a minimum of two trips monthly with a maximum of four. The service will begin by the end of 1936.

Child's Loyalty To King Emperor

(Special Cable.)

NEW YORK, November 23.

In order to emphasise the great family theme in the Christmas Empire Broadcast a small child in the heart of New Zealand will introduce the King in his speech of loyalty concluding "I stand by His Majesty the King Emperor."

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

Inspector Wade — *"The Silver Key"*

AS WADE LEAVES SCOTLAND YARD, HIS KEEN EYES SPOT HENNESSEY TRAILING HIM-
HMMM - I'LL DUCK IN THIS AREAWAY AND SEE WHAT THIS IS ALL ABOUT -
LOOKING FOR ME, HENNESSEY?
YES, INSPECTOR, I WAS - HONEST, I WAS! -
I'M SICK OF THE WHOLE BUSINESS - I WANT TO CONFESS - I WENT TO LYNE'S HOUSE, MADE UP AS MORAN! I STOLE ALLENBY'S AIRGUN! - AND - AND I KNOW WHO KILLED LYNE! - I SNEAKED AWAY TO TELL YOU, BUT I'M AFRAID!
LYMAN ANDERSON
AT THAT VERY MOMENT, IN A DARK ALLEY ACROSS THE STREET! - - - -
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Ibn Saud Snubs Mussolini

ITALIAN DESIGN AGAINST YEMEN FOILED

(From Our Correspondent.)
CAIRO, (By Air Mail).

It is not only Qazi Raghib, the foreign minister of Yemen, who is expelled from the country but some other officials alleged to have been hand-in-glove with him in secretly plotting to hand over the port of Hadedah to Italy also shared the same fate. The plot could not be long concealed from the vigilant eye of Ahmed Saful-Islam, the Crown Prince; and when it was detected all the alleged plotters along with their chief Qazi Raghib, were ordered, to leave the soil of Yemen at once.

Italy has been trying for a long time to capture the port of Hadedah in order to make it her naval-station to face other Powers. Qazi Raghib it is alleged, was every day furthering the cause of Italy in Yemen.

MUSSOLINI'S DESIGN.

When Amir Saud, the Crown Prince of Hedjaz, on his recent tour to Europe met Sgr. Mussolini, Il Duce requested him to convey to his father the desire of Italy to capture Hadedah and to have friendly relations with Hedjaz. Sgr. Mussolini also told the Prince to tell his father to sign a treaty with Italy to the effect that if Italy attacked Yemen, Hedjaz should remain neutral. The Crown Prince said that he would report the conversation to his father and than it would rest with his father to decide in any way he liked.

The Crown Prince returned to Hedjaz and acquainted his father with all that had passed between him and Sgr. Mussolini.

When H. M. King Ibn Saud heard about the designs of Sgr. Mussolini he was terribly enraged and at once sent the news to the Imam of Yemen.

The Imam of Yemen thanked him for that and then a treaty was signed between the Governments of Yemen and Hedjaz to the effect that if Italy attacked any one of the two countries the other must help the attacked country against Italy.

REBUFF IN ARABIA.

News from Jeddah has reached Cairo that the Italian Government bought from Saudi Arabia camels worth one million dollars. Half of the camels were sent to Eritrea 2nd but the King has Eritrea but the King has should not be sent to Italy.

Handicaps Of Indian Film Industry

VAGARIES OF CENSORSHIP

A Film Group in the Bombay Legislative Council was inaugurated to-day at a function at the Minerva Talkies. Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale, the Thakur Saheb of Kerwada, Rao Bahadur N. E. Navle, and Rao Bahadur Sardar Bhimbhai Naik have taken the lead in formulating this group, having persuaded their colleagues in the Bombay Legislature to realise the urgency of looking to the interests of the motion picture industry in India.

Rao Bahadur G. K. Chitale, presided.

Mr. Jadhav who, as a Member of the Legislative Assembly had done pioneer work in founding the Film Group in the Central Legislature in 1934, and had voiced the grievances of the Indian film industry in his resolutions and interpellations in the last Assembly, pointed out the urgency of the legislators in the Provincial Council taking the step of having a local Group in view of two important factors. He referred to the vagaries of censorship and to the great handicaps the producers suffered from, as the Government of India had given no relief to the industry in spite of many promises.

PRODUCERS' DIFFICULTIES.

Rao Bahadur Chitale elaborated the difficulties under which the producers of indigenous films have worked. He said, that the high import duties, the taxation at every stage of production, and then the mysterious manner in which the censors allowed one type of film to get through and took objection to another, put them in a very perilous position.

Rao Bahadur Chitale said that they as legislators, were bound to see that fair treatment was given to progressive film producing companies in India so that a better kind of films could be produced, particularly films which dealt with the question of national uplift. Already the indigenous industry had invested several crores of rupees in all its branches, including production, distribution and exhibition, and if it was to be handicapped now, the only conclusion to arrive at was that the films which had a chance of certificate were those which dealt with "wine, women and song." He appealed to the audience to declare whether that was the type of the films which Indians appreciate.

Another point he emphasised was that they, as legislators should be vigilant about the traducing of the Indian life and conditions through the screen. That was one of the objects of the Film Group, which would stand for enhancing and safeguarding the interests of the film industry in this country.

Rai Saheb Chunilal, the Vice-President of the Motion Picture Society of India, referred to the work done by the Society in helping forward the move to start film groups for Legislatures, and gave the audience instances when the Society gave statistical and other materials which the Society had made available to the Members of the Central Legislature.

The following are the office-bearers of the Film Group in the Bombay Legislative Council:—

President: Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale.

Deputy Presidents: The Thakur Saheb of Kerwada; Rao Bahadur N. E. Navle and Rao Bahadur Sardar Bhimbai Naik.

Joint Secretaries: Dr. P. G. Solanki; Mr. Mohamed Suleman Cassum Mitha; and Mr. R. R. Bakhale.

With a vote of thanks to Mr. Mody of the Minerva Talkies, the function concluded and the film "Devdas" was shown.

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REAL WORSHIP OF GOD

It Lies In Proper Performance Of Our Daily Tasks, Says Jinarajadasa

"The secret of our daily tasks" was the subject of an interesting and thought-provoking lecture at the Blavatsky Lodge on Saturday, by Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, the well-known Theosophist who has just returned to India from his foreign trip.

The main point of Mr. Jinarajadasa's lecture was that one must be loyal to one's work in a spirit of perfecting the world. He said the world was not as a whole religious in spite of the many temples of God. If it were to be so, there would not have been the exploitation of the masses and the suppression of consciousness by Capital which had organised itself in 'rings'. That fact showed that religion still needed to be understood.

The farmer in the villages who when young feels the spring of life, in his daily tasks, feels a sense of monotony and tragedy as he progresses in age, just like the poet who wrote 'for men must

Mr. C. Jinarajadasa, the well-known Theosophist leader.

work, and women must weep, for there is little to earn and many to keep.'

The speaker then discussed the different philosophies of life.

The idea of the creative mind was coming into its own. The divine mind could be felt by self-training and communion. Thoughts of creative thinkers like the physicist Jeans tended to say that behind all modern discoveries was a mathematical thinker directing them. Platonists said that God geometrised.

The Hindu view of life divided it into the four stages of Brahmacharya, Grihasta, Vanaprastha, and Sanyas—in the performance of daily tasks which was a definite plan to achieve 'Moksha'.

He concluded by saying that God was not only in temples and hermitages but in the proper performance of the daily task by man, be it even in his office which helped in making him feel that there was a muse, an agent in him which inspired him and spurred him on to great things and greater sacrifices.

Spiritualism And Transmigration

Mr. V. D. Rishi writes:—

I was much interested to read the account of the case of transmigration in your esteemed paper. In that connection allow me to point out that some of the opponents of the theory of reincarnation do not regard such cases as conclusive proofs of previous existence. They try to explain them away by the hypothesis of spirit control. They alleged that the narratives thus obtained are stated by another spirit speaking through the entity and not by the latter remembering his past existence. The question was keenly discussed at the Barcelona International Spiritualist Congress last year, and no unanimity could be arrived at on the point of reincarnation. The proofs like the one reported in your columns were regarded as inconclusive and the question was left undecided till the next congress to be held at Glasgow. It is difficult to know what sort of proof the objecters of the theory of reincarnation want.

But anyhow it seems that their prejudices and misconception come in the way of accepting the principle of transmigration.

The doctrine of rebirth is, on the other hand, regarded by some as inconsistent with the fact of human survival after death and the possibility of communication with those who have gone over. In fact it is a stumbling-block with many persons who relying upon certain religious texts mistakenly believe in the immediate rebirth of the soul. But a little reflection will show that there is nothing inconsistent in those texts with the basic idea of existence after death as demonstrated through spritualism.

"Napoleon Of Social Service"

HIS GREAT WORK FOR IMPROVING MASSES' CONDITIONS IS "WORTHY OF EMULATION"

Bombay's Glowing Tribute To Late Mr. G. K. Devdhar

Glowing tributes to the silent social service rendered during a life of "plain living and high thinking," of the late Mr. G. K. Deodhar, were paid at a meeting held at the Servants of India Society Hall, Girgaum, Bombay on Sunday, under the auspices of co-operative institutions in the city.

Prof. H. L. Kaji, Vice-President of the All-India Co-operative Institutes' Association, presiding referred to the great services rendered by G. K. Deodhar in the field of social service as well of the co-operative movement.

Mr. Deodhar was aware of the importance of rural reconstruction and adult education in the progress and improvement of the conditions of the masses and his important service to the cause of co-operation could not be underestimated.

Except Sir Lallubhai Samaldas, observed the speaker, no one was held in greater esteem as a Co-operator, all over India, than Mr. Deodhar. His great contribution to the co-operative movement was the Report drafted for the Travancore State Co-operative Enquiry Committee. That Report was not a mere finding of a Commission. It was almost an authentic source of information on all matters co-operative.

EMULATE HIS WORK

Mr. Deodhar left a moral to his countrymen which was worthy of emulation. His enthusiasm for any work, which he undertook to do, was unbounded, and he put all his energy into it. He was sincere, good, gentle and never arrogant. Even the poorest and the humblest could approach him in the hour of distress, and Mr. Deodhar responded with a helping hand.

Mr. Varde, Superintendent of the Bombay Divisional Co-operative Institute, then moved the following resolution:—

"This meeting of Co-operators of Bombay, held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Divisional Fort, Girgaum, and Dadar Co-operative Institutes, expresses its deep sense of sorrow at the sad death of Mr. G. K. Deodhar, M.A., C.I.E., President of the Servants of India Society and the ex-President of the Provincial Co-operative Institute, Bombay. In him the Co-operative movement has lost a highly respected and a most enthusiastic champion of the cause of co-operation in India, and a veteran and true Co-operator in every sense of the word.

"This meeting of the Bombay Co-operators conveys its most sincere condolences and heart-felt sympathies to the Servants of India Society and to the bereaved family in the irreparable loss they have sustained."

Mr. Varde in a brief speech narrated his experiences in the co-operative movement, when he had occasions to come into contact with Mr. Deodhar.

Mrs. Kantaben Khandwalla seconded the resolution.

Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, speaking next said that Mr. Deodhar's personality was such that an outsider like himself who had not much to do with the Co-operative movement, welcomed to be present at the meeting, and pay his silent tribute to the memory of a great soul, who had endeared himself to his countrymen by his solid work and service. His watchword in life, continued Dr. Jivraj Mehta, was devotional service for which he had spared neither energy nor effort. No monument could be greater than to Mr. Deodhar than the one which he himself had built up, namely, the Seva Sadan at Poona, which had acted as an eye-opener to the other provinces.

In case of any widespread distress or calamity, Mr. Deodhar was not merely one of the workers, but was a leader among them to carry on relief without stint. His achievement in the field of Co-operation was no less signal. Even on his sick-bed the speaker added, he sent word to the members of the Staff of the K.E.M. Hospital, Bombay, especially to the Labour staff, to organise themselves and free themselves from the great burden of debt. Though much yet remained to be done in this direction, Dr. Jivraj Mehta was glad that a Social Welfare Centre was already started, and he hoped that soon the Debt Redemption Scheme would be put through.

"NAPOLEON OF SOCIAL SERVICE"

Mr. S. G. Warty characterised Mr. Deodhar as the "Napoleon of Social Service in India." His power of execution was equal to his power of conception. Mr. Deodhar occupied a place in the field of Social Service almost equal to the one which Mahatma Gandhi occupied in public life.

Mr. Deodhar's message to this country was "Indianisation of Social Service." Time and again, the speaker went on, Mr. Deodhar pointed out that excellent social service was being carried on in India by foreign missionaries, and Mr. Deodhar constantly appealed to the youths of the country to take up social service themselves. While the highways of political life were crowded, it was unfortunately true that the bye-lanes of social service were deserted.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Miss Sitabai Annegari and others addressed the meeting, after which the resolution was unanimously passed all standing.

A KAKORI CASE PRISONER

Suffering From Heart Disease

(From A Correspondent.)
ALLAHABAD,

It is reported that Mr. R. Nigam, who is undergoing imprisonment in the Bareilly Central Prison in connection with the Kakori Conspiracy Case, is now suffering from a severe type of heart disease. It is alleged that the medical help in the prison hospital is inadequate. The effects of the attacks last for two to three hours in the cold mornings of Northern India.

PARSI YOUTHS INJURED IN COLLISION

A serious accident befell two Parsis at Warden Road, while they were riding a motor cycle, on Saturday night, when they collided with a taxicab. Their names are Mr. Jal Marzban Kothawala (a collegian) and Mr. Fali M. Billimoria. The injuries to the latter were more serious. He sustained a fractured leg.

Both of them were admitted to the Parsi General Hospital, close by.

Search For Sir C. Kingsford-Smith Continues

PENANG, Nov. 24.

The Straits Steamship Company is diverting its steamer from its route with instructions to land the boat parties to search Sir Charles Kingsford Smith, following the report of the air pilot who had seen footprints on the beach.

Meanwhile a native on the Siam border has reported to have seen a plane crash in flames on the mountains, but a search of the area has proved abortive.—Reuter's Special.

Site Of Abandoned Village For Assam

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

The Government of India has declared that the site of the abandoned village of Bhitar Namnong shall be included in the province of Assam.—United Press.

(Continued from Col. 7).

board, the last 105 having arrived in 80 minutes.

A HARD TUSSLE AHEAD

Then both the batsmen began to play cautiously. 200 was telegraphed on the board after 24 minutes play, C. K. had then reached his 80. Mahomed Hussain dropped an easy catch off Lall Singh, Amir Elahi being the bowler to suffer. The Malaya player did not however survive long. On resumption after tea his wicket was claimed by Mubarak Ali, Nakhoda holding him behind the wicket (214-6-22). C. S. Nayudu joined his brother and the rate of scoring again increased to a run per minute while the previous hour had recorded only 24. C K celebrated his fifth century amidst thundering cheers. Hardly had it died down, when he was clean bowled by a vicious off-break by Amir Elahi. Nayudu was at the wickets for 198 minutes during which he sent the ball ten times to the ropes. The younger Nayudu and Kesari then stayed on till the call of time to score 23 and 4 respectively with the total at 263 for 7 wickets. Thus the position has become much more interesting than was expected. It remains to be seen how far the remaining three batsmen can carry their total to-day. Anyway, the two sides will have to fight very hard to the best to win the battle.

IMPRESSIONS OF THE QUADRANGULAR

The Two Heroes Of The Hindus—C. K. & C. S.

(BY J. C. MAITRA.)

The second day of the Final match brought the Muslim-Hindu contest into a very interesting stage. When the stumps were drawn on Saturday evening, the Muslims had secured a pretty comfortable position by amassing the good total of 297 runs for the loss of 8 wickets. They were looking forward to a further rise by 30 or 40 runs. But C. S. Nayudu nipped all their hopes in the bud by bringing about a sensational downfall of the remaining two batsmen without the addition of a single run on Sunday morning. Baporia who had played most stolidly for over 150 minutes to score 64 runs on Saturday was victimised by the younger Nayudu with the first ball of the day, Godambe holding him smartly in the slips. Nissar who came in last, skied his next delivery which had plenty of spin behind, into the safe hands of the elder Nayudu at point. Thus C. S. equalled the performance of Wazir Ali in the Muslim-European match.

C. S. NAYUDU'S RARE FEAT.

The lion's share of the bowling credit went to C. S. Nayudu who bagged eight wickets for just over 12 runs a piece. This great honour has been attained by two other bowlers, Capt. Hughes-Hallet and L. Ramji. They achieved their distinctions in 1925 and 1929 respectively for 81 and 55 runs. The record, however, is held by F. A. Tarrant and R. J. O. Meyer who captured 9 wickets each for 99 and 160 runs in 1916 and 1927 respectively. Barring Tarrant who created the record at the expense of the Parsis, the others had them all against the Mahomedans. "Chota" Nayudu deserves the highest praise for his magnificent performance, especially in view of the fact that seven other bowlers had failed to cow down the Muslim batsmen.

THE OTHER BOWLERS.

In glaring contrast to C. S. Nayudu's achievement, the tale of the other Hindu bowlers is a dismal one. The chief bowler who could be depended upon to pick holes in the Muslim rank was Godambe. But owing to the heavy strain that was put on him in the Hindu-Parsi match, reduced the sting in his attack to a great extent. Still the Muslim batsmen paid him tremendous respect. The tale of 17 overs, 10 maidens and 17 runs tell their own tale. Amarnath and Manilal were the other bowlers who collared, one wicket each for 45 and 19 runs respectively. The Muslim batsmen in general treated the Hindu bowlers with greater courtesy than was their due. Perhaps they were restrained in their aggression owing to the wide-awake fielding of their opponents. There is no doubt that the Hindu Captain's arrangement of the field had subdued their spirit considerably.

"THE KING OF INDIAN BATSMEN."

When the question of batting came, it was again another Nayudu, the Captain, who topped all others in his magnificence and glory. As befits the All-India leader, he rose head and shoulders above the rest and created a fresh record for Quadrangular Centurians. The record of the fourth century which he created the other day against the Parsis was about to be levelled by Wazir Ali. Now by notching his fifth century he has taken a lead which will stand for many a day before it is overhauled, if at all. C. K.'s performance against some of the best bowlers in the country proves him still to be the unquestioned King of Indian batsmen. While I pay him this tribute, I do not of course count the incomparable "Duleep" and the Nawab of Pataudi, although I know the services of the latter to Indian cricket have been little or nothing so far.

A SAD TALE

I feel very much amused when I remember that some members of the Hindu Selection Committee were thinking of dropping C. K., and naturally his brother C. S., by setting up Jai to the leadership of the Hindu team. In this they had a precedence created in 1922 at Poona by the same genius who presides over them now which deprived the Hindus of the services of the brothers Baloo, Shivram and Vithal. Then they lost heavily to the Parsis and without doubt they would have been massacred to-day. Fortunately for the Hindus, better sense prevailed in the Committee in the end and the services of the Nayudu brothers were availed of. There are still many interesting things I have to say about the Hindu Selection Committee. But I must reserve them for a more opportune moment.

MEHTA & HINDLEKAR DO WELL.

Now coming to the play itself, I must applaud Champak Mehta and Hindlekar, the opening batsmen of the Hindus, for the brave manner they faced the "Muslim Howitzer" and the other gunners. Nissar and Nazir Ali were bumping occasionally to frighten them but they never showed any sign of nervousness. Champak played for nearly 70 minutes to score while the Hindu wicket-keeper, remained at the wickets most stubbornly for 85 minutes to collect 15 runs. Two wickets down for 55 runs was not a bad start at all, considering the fact that these two batsmen had given the Muslim bowlers a lot to think about.

SOME FINE BATTING

The Association of Manilal and his Captain brightened things up till the lunch interval. The Kathiawadi played with the confidence he had gained by scoring 40 and 42 against the Australians at Jamnagar and showed some beautiful leg glances and square cuts at the expense of Mubarak Ali and Amir Elahi. C. K. also punished them severely to raise the total to 85 at lunch.

Manilal however fell a victim to Nissar with the fifth ball after the interval, Nakhoda holding him behind the stumps. Amarnath arrived on the scene and at this stage C. K. opened his shoulders to Nazir Ali and quickly sent him to the ropes thrice in succession. His third one at square leg was dropped by Kadri as he was facing the sun. This was a very expensive catch as Nayudu stayed raise his score from 31 to 101. In this over Nazir Ali conceded 19 runs.

A GRUELLING TIME FOR MUSLIM BOWLERS

Soon after this the first century was hoisted for the Hindus after 145 minutes play. A misunderstanding between Amarnath and Nayudu had then almost cost the latter's wicket. The Hindu skipper had to throw himself headlong with outstretched bat to save himself being run out. He celebrated his escape by hitting vigorously all round the wicket in which Amarnath gave him able assistance and 45 runs were added to the score in 25 minutes. At this stage Nissar and Nazir Ali had a most gruelling time. The latter, however, cut short Amarnath's merry innings with a shooter which left the batsman agape. Amarnath had scored his 23 in 28 minutes only, the total being 138 for 4 wickets. Jai filled the vacancy and entered into the spirit of game in no time. But Mubarak Ali terminated his career at the unlucky number of 13, when Nissar held him smartly in the slip. Lal Singh joined his skipper and sent up 190 on the

(Continued in column 5.)

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British Elections And After

WILL THERE BE A WORLD-WAR?

Subhas Bose On Zetland's Hint To India

VIENNA, (By Air Mail)

In a communication to the "United Press" Sjt. Subhas Chandra Bose sends the following forecast of the impending developments in the international situation, arising out of the Italo-Abyssinian war:—

"Now that the General Election in Britain is over, we shall presently notice a definite move towards a compromise with Italy or an increasing hostility towards her, leading ultimately to war. The degree of success attained by the Conservative Party at the polls and the composition of the new British Cabinet will be the surest indication of the future British policy.

TWO SCHOOLS OF THOUGHT

If the Conservative Party emerges sufficiently strong after the elections, then that strength will be reflected in its foreign policy. Among the Conservatives themselves there are two schools of thought.

According to one school, Abyssinia is the test of British mettle and there can, therefore be no surrender to Italy. This view is reflected in the "Morning Post", which has the support of many generals and admirals.

The other school looks more to the future and regards Germany as potentially a greater danger for Great Britain than Italy. According to these far-sighted strategists, however, irritating may be the audacity and impudence of Fascist Italy, Great Britain should avoid a war at this stage, so that she may complete her rearmament without interruption before the European war breaks out.

About a European war in the not distant future, there is not the slightest doubt. I agree with the forecast made last year by the well-known American writer, Knicherbooker, in his book, "The Coming War in Europe" to the effect that a European conflagration is likely to break out within 5 to 9 years. Indeed, the effect of the Italo-Abyssinian War will be to hasten the bigger conflict in Europe, rather than postpone that. As the Turko-Italian (Tripoli) War of 1911 and the Turko-Balkan War of 1912-13 heralded the Great War of 1914, so does the present campaign in Central Africa give a forecast of what is likely to happen soon in Europe.

OPEN CHALLENGE TO BRITAIN

Can we predict what line Great Britain will adopt after the elections? It is difficult to do so. Britain has so far refused to withdraw her fleet from the Mediterranean, in spite of the greatest pressure from France, and this demonstrates that "military sanctions" have not been ruled out by the British authorities. In the present Anglo-Italian tension, a psychological factor has also come into play. Since the fall of Napolean in 1815, Britain has never been directly challenged by another power. Even in the Great War, the direct attack of Germany was against France and not against Britain, and the Germans openly say that if they had known that Britain would join the fray, they would not have rushed into a war. It is, therefore, difficult for John Bull in the year 1935 to put up with the open challenge of Fascist Italy.

OTHER FORCES AT WORK

In the realm of international politics, some new tendencies are to-day visible which may largely influence the course of world-events in future. Firstly, there is a more for a rapprochement between Great Britain and Soviet Russia. If this tendency develops further, it will have a far-reaching effect not only on Europe but also on Asia.

Secondly, there are indications that Poland may again turn towards a pro-French policy. If the Polish policy moves further in this direction, then the isolation of Germany will be heightened, and the chances of a European war will be minimised to some extent. Both these tendencies naturally have a bearing on Britain's importance and strength as a world-Power and will consequently influence her attitude towards the Italo-Abyssinian conflict.

LORD ZETLAND'S HINT

The Italo-Abyssinian situation is developing from day to day. Ever since it became evident that the Conservative Party will be returned to Parliament with a majority, the attitude of Britain seemed to be stiffening.

Careful observers are inclined to hold that if the economic and financial sanctions adopted by the League fail to restrain Italy and if she continues her victorious march, it is not unlikely that a war may break out in the Mediterranean. In this connection I cannot help quoting a speech of Lord Zetland, Secretary of State for India at the Oxford University Conservative Party meeting on the 18th October. "Lord Zetland was asked whether forces would be drawn from India, if it should prove necessary for Britain to adopt military sanctions.

Lord Zetland replied that that would depend largely on the circumstances at the time. The British Army in India might assuredly in certain circumstances be called upon to assist in enforcing sanctions, if military sanctions were imposed.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army addressing the Indian Legislature last month pointed out that if war took place, there would be time to consult Indian public opinion on the part which should be played in that war by Indian troops. So far as I can judge, the whole of the sympathy of India as indeed I think the sympathies of the greater part of the world, are on the side of Abyssinia in this question, and I have no doubt that India would wish to play some part in relieving that unfortunate country's distress".

I would like to draw public attention to two implications in this speech of Lord Zetland, namely, the possibility of Indian troops being sent abroad to fight and the manner in which India's sympathy for Abyssinia is being exploited by British Politicians"—United Press.

IMPORTANCE OF COFFEE INDUSTRY

Sir Mirza Welcomes Cess Committee

BANGALORE, Nov. 23.

Welcoming the Indian Coffee Cess Committee at its first meeting to-day, Sir Mirza Ismail referred to the value of this great Industry to South India from the economic and national standpoint. He said that he calculated that even in the present critical days of coffee, the output of the industry was over a crore and a half of rupees employing a lakh of persons allround the year. The industry suffered considerably owing to the contraction of the foreign markets, intensive campaign in India especially in the North, also the regaining of foreign markets lost in recent years were matters of urgent necessity.

He expressed Mysore's gratitude to the Government of India especially to the Commerce Member for the promptitude with which action had been taken in appointing the Committee. Mr. B. C. Burt Chairman, briefly outlined the work before the Committee.

The proceedings were in camera. —A. P.

HAMMOND COMMITTEE ARRIVE IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Nov. 23.

Sir Laurie Hammond, Chairman, and Member of the Indian Delimitation Committee arrived in Madras this morning from Calcutta. They were received by Capt Southby, Governor's A.D.C. and Chairman and Members of the Local Delimitation Committee.

Sir Laurie and Sheikh Din Mohamed are staying at Government House, Madras. They meet the members of the Government on Monday morning and hold consultations with the Provincial Committee the same afternoon.

The Committee will hold their public sittings in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, from Nov. 26 to 28 and leave for Nagpur on Nov. 30.—A. P.

LONDON-INDIA CABLE RATES

Reduced From 15 To 14 Annas A Word

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

The Associated Press understands that the cable rates between London and India will be reduced from 15 to 14 annas a word with effect from January 1936 with a corresponding reduction in deferred and code rates. D. T. L. rates will remain unchanged.

The reduction is a result of the efforts of the Government of India who have for two years been negotiating with the Cable Company.

The expected fall in revenue may, it is believed, be compensated by increased traffic.—A. P.

HAJ PILGRIMS WARNED

Report Of Invitation Being Extended From Saudi Govt. Denied

NEW DELHI, November 22.

Under the heading 'Invitation to one thousand Hajis' the Inquilab newspaper of Lahore in its issue dated 12th September last published a report from a correspondent that His Majesty the King of Saudi Arabia had invited a party of 1,000 Muslims from India to proceed on Haj pilgrimage in an "organised manner", and these pilgrims would have to pay no expenses except the steamship freight of about Rs. 180 and another Rs. 20 or 25.

It was also said that the executive committee of the Khaksar movement was making necessary arrangements for taking out this party of 1,000 pilgrims to the Hedjaz.

The correspondent further stated that from Jedda onward these pilgrims would be the guests of the Saudi Government which would bear all their expenses after landing.

Inquiries in responsible quarters prove that this report is without foundation and that no such invitation has been extended by the Saudi Government to the Khaksar or any other organisation in India. The estimated expenses of the Haj pilgrimage for this season have already been given in a communique recently issued by Education, Health and Lands Department in the Government of India, and published in newspapers throughout the country. Intending Haj pilgrims are advised not to start on this journey without providing themselves with the amount of money stated as to be minimum in that communique. Pilgrims should beware of misleading statements issued by irresponsible persons in matters connected with the Haj, and should refer to the provincial Haj Committees for authoritative information on the subject.—United Press.

ENSUING CONGRESS SESSION

Function Of Delegates' Meetings

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 22.

The General Secretary of the Congress has issued the following important circular to all Provincial Congress Committees:—

With reference to the meeting of the Delegates for electing the President of the ensuing Congress session I have to draw your attention to the fact that Article VII of the Constitution enjoins that two more functions should be performed by the same meeting of the delegates. They are:

1. To elect from among themselves one-twelfth of their number as representatives of the province on the All India Congress Committee.

2. In case the number of delegates exceeds 100, to reduce them to 100 including members elected to the A.I.C.C. to form the P.C.C. of the year.

The elections in both cases are to be held by single transferable vote by proportional representation.— United Press.

INDO-IRANIAN TRADE TALKS

Negotiations Will Have To Be Concluded In London

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

The Iranian Delegation which came here on November 21st concluded their business. They will leave for Simla to-morrow by car and return to Delhi on Monday when they will go to Calcutta. From Calcutta they proceed to Bombay and take boat for Iran from Karachi.

The Delegation are reticent about the object of their visit. It is understood that they held certain preliminary discussion about trade between Iran and India and the opening of a railway line between Nokkundu and Meshed. But as India has no diplomatic relation with Iran it appears that the negotiations, if any, will finally have to be concluded in London.—United Press.

OUR LONDON LETTER

(Continued from page 6.)

apostasy. None of us need sit in judgment of him."

Finding A Safe Seat

It is reported that Mr. Baldwin is anxious to make room for Mr. MacDonald in the Cabinet now that his son is out of Parliament. Discussions, therefore, it is understood, have already started about Mr. MacDonald's political future. Some hope that the holder of a safe constituency, say, at Hampstead, where Mr. MacDonald has lived for years and where the Conservative majority is over 20,000—may be willing to retire to the House of Lords and leave the seat free for him. Other possible constituencies discussed are Dover, held by Major Astor, Henley-on-Thames and the Hendon Division where the Conservatives have a majority of over 40,000 votes. These are, no doubt, guesses at Mr. Baldwin's possible policy, but discussions show that there is a real wish for Mr. MacDonald to be given the opportunity, if he so wishes, of returning to the House of Commons and to the Cabinet rank. But the more important reason is if Mr. MacDonald is not found a place in the new cabinet, the myth about the "National" character of the Government would be completely exploded.

However, with the return of 600 members we can truly say that the smoke has begun to clear away from the field of battle and one can consider the scope and the nature of the Government's victory. It must be called a victory, in spite of the loss of more than eighty seats. That is the price to be paid for another term of office—and a much cheaper price the Conservatives expected to pay. They are assured of a majority of more than two hundred—a majority which would have been thought almost unwieldy before 1931 robbed Britain of a sense of proportion. Moreover, they have had to throw no leaders to the wolves, except Mr. MacDonald and his son, whose going will bring no more than crocodile tears to the eyes of the hardened Conservatives who make up the bulk of the Government's supporters.

Searching Of Heart For Labour

But it must be added that the Government had not such an easy time by any means. There was the defeat of the MacDonalds, Sir John Simon's narrow escape in Spen Valley, Mr. Walter Eliot's close shave in the Kelvingrove Division of Glasgow—though a recount improved his margin from two to a hundred or so. As a counterblast came the defeat of Dr. Addison at Swindon—the most important of the few Labour losses in the election. To offset the disasters at Bodmin and Darwen (where Mr. Issac Foot and Sir Herbert Samuel were put up) and losses elsewhere Liberal gains are in North Cumberland, Berwick-on-Tweed, Barn-staple. And then there is the first Communist gain in West where Mr. Willie Gallachar got the better both of the retiring Conservative and of Mr. William Adamson, secretary for Scotland in the last Labour Government. The I.L.P. has gained one seat in the face of determined opposition of the Labour leaders and the seat that Mr. Campbell Stevens captured for I.L.P. from Labour has left a good lesson for the Labour Party, if only it has wisdom to learn from it. In that constituency the Labour candidate did so badly that he forfeited his deposit. Judging by the way certain seats were captured by the Conservatives in working class constituencies by splitting the votes against I.L.P. candidates, one cannot avoid coming to the conclusion that if the Labour leaders had made a clean break with the policy of the National Government and organised the united action of the working class there would have been no doubt that it would have won a sweeping majority in the Election. Instead of this they refused to organise working class pressure for the operation of sanctions against Italian Fascism and relied entirely upon the National Government and the League of Nations. The British Labour leaders were the main obstacle for international unity of action for the defence of Abyssinia and the preservation of peace. They still remain the biggest barrier preventing the unity of the working class. There will be now much searching of heart, more so after the significant utterances of Mr. Maxton. The I.L.P. leader declared that the election of four I.L.P. candidates proved to the electors that big battalions cannot ride roughshod over small groups who are prepared to stand strongly for decent principles, and for more drastic, energetic, and humane handling of modern problems."

Labour Front Bench

After all is said and done the one question that comes sharply before us is the future of the Labour Party in the new Parliament. The election has substantially strengthened its Front Bench, which was weak, indeed, in the late Parliament. The party gets back Mr. Herbert Morrison whom it will most likely reckon its chief gain. Through the country generally the party may attach more importance to the return of Mr. J. R. Clynes; for the old guard is needed and Mr. Clynes has the gift of thoughtful measured judgment which has influence both with colleagues and with opponents. Two of the younger men come back—young, that is, as Front-benchers go, Mr. A. V. Alexander, who is fifty, and Dr. Hugh Dalton, who is but eight-and-forty. Mr. Alexander, who is a member of the allied Co-operative party, was one of the strongest of the 1929-1931 teams. He was in the Cabinet as First Lord of the Admiralty. Dr. Hugh Dalton comes back, and though he was only an Under-Secretary (to the Foreign Office) in the last Labour Government he may be regarded as at any rate a potential Front-bencher. Among the unsuccessful Labour candidates at this election there are men who will certainly be heard of again, and Mr. Ivor Thomas, who has given Sir John Simon such a shaking in the Spen Valley, is likely to make his mark in politics. The son of South Wales workman, he had a brilliant career at Oxford, obtaining two first-classes besides his Blue. He is a first rate speaker, with a great personal charm, and has proved a most effective candidate against Sir John Simon. The question of the new Labour Front Bench reminds one of December 1923 when a Labour Government was about to be formed and it was known that Mr. MacDonald was to be the first Labour Prime Minister and Mr. Philip Snowden the first Labour Chancellor of the Exchequer. A liberal journalist had a talk, I am told, with Mr. Snowden, with whom he was on frank and friendly terms. The journalist raised the idea of a Liberal-Labour alliance (not a coalition) in Parliament and for the future. Mr. Snowden assured him that such a thing was impossible, that even if the leaders of the Labour Party wished to bring it about, they could not. The organised party in the country was resolved on the policy of maintaining the two-party confrontation, with the Labour Party in the place of the Liberal party. "Well, there is only one rank and file for both the parties," said the journalist, "and if the Labour party succeeds it will only be in reality the old Liberal party with a different name and a different Front Bench." "Yes," said Mr. Snowden with a whimsical smile, "and an inferior Front Bench."

Who Will Be The Leader?

But yesterday's poll has thrown into the melting-pot the leadership of the two Parties—Labour and Liberal. The Socialists will have an excess of candidates from whom to chose a successor to Mr. Attlee, who was elected as a stop-gap. The Samuelite Liberals have a very restricted field from which to replace Sir Herbert Samuel. The Socialists' problem, the Conservatives believe, will divide the party into two or more camps. The return to Parliament of Mr. Herbert Morrison and Mr. J. R. Clynes makes them eligible. Mr. A. V. Alexander is another possible claimant with Arthur Greenwood, the next favourite for the post. But there is no doubt that the ultimate choice will be between Mr. Greenwood and Mr. Morrison. The Samuelite Liberals have no one of the calibre of the defeated leader. His party next-of-kin, as one described it sarcastically, is Sir Archibald Sinclair, who has been returned with a thumping majority in a constituency which Sir Albion Bannerjee was offered by the Conservative Party Headquarters. Sir Archibald has ambitions, high principles, and an ornate Parliamentary style. But other qualities are also required for effective leadership in the Commons. The question which many people are asking is "Will the leaderless Liberals turn to Mr. Lloyd George?" They might, but Mr. George will be in a peculiar position. He will be the leader of an inter-party group pledged to his New Deal. There will be a Socialist majority in the group, and it is suggested that he could not combine the duties of leadership of a party within leadership of a group representative of several parties. However, I cannot say how far it is true that L.G. will re-establish friendly relations with the leaderless and broken Opposition Liberals; that he will then offer friendship to Socialists and eventually become the actual, if not the titular, leader, of a Liberal-Socialist coalition in the next Parliament. This would, indeed, carry on an active and aggressive opposition to the Government, both in Parliament and in the country. I understand that an early attempt will be made by L.G. to force on the attention of the House the programme of the Council of Peace and Reconstruction. This could be done by means of an amendment to the Address of Thanks for the King's speech in opening the new Parliament. The Council has announced the total number of candidates elected whose replies to Mr. George's "Peace and Reconstruction" manifesto were satisfactory. They are 10 Conservatives, 1 National Liberal, 1 Independent, 33 Socialists and 19 Liberals.

The humorous side of the General Election was the role played by the British Fascists. At different polling booths, the Black Shirt Brigade stood majestically to thrust in the pockets of the electors two leaflets. One of them stated in black bold types: "472 Blackshirts Branches are preparing for Fascism Next Time." The other leaflet assured us 'Blackshirts are working for Fasism Next Time." It will be remembered that not even their great leader, Sir Oswald Mosley, was a candidate at the last General Election.

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Congress Jubilee Plans In Kaira District

(From Our Correspondent).

NADIAD, Nov. 21.

The Golden Jubilee of the Congress will be celebrated in Kaira District from Saturday the 28th December to Friday the 3rd January 1936. Mr. R. M. Patel, Secretary of the Kaira District Congress Committee has issued an appeal to all to co-operate in making the celebration a success which it so richly deserves.

The following is the programme of the Congress Jubilee Week arranged by the District Congress Committee:—

Saturday 28th Prabhat pheris, flag-hoisting, procession, public meeting, speeches about Congress and its history.

Sunday 29th Harijans' day, Harijan-Bhajan, Harijan-Sammelan lectures of well-known leaders.

Monday 30th—Non-stop spinning for an hour, exhibition of Swadeshi articles.

Friday, 3rd—Sports tournaments, village industries exhibition and demonstration.

Besides the Khadi Mandir sales, lady organisers will go round in Nadiad selling khadder to the public.

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Bombay's Delegates To Lucknow Congress

TWENTY-ONE PERSONS TO BE ELECTED

Nominations Must Reach B. P. C. C. Office On Or Before December 5

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. write:—

Under Article VI of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress and Article III of the Constitution of the B.P.C.C., the general election of delegates to the Indian National Congress, who will also be the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, shall take place on Sunday, the 15th of December, 1935, in all the seven Wards of the City.

The nominations for election duly proposed and seconded by qualified Congress members must reach the Office of the B.P.C.C. (Congress House, Bombay-4) on or before the 5th December, 1935, before the closing of the Office. Under Art III. Clause 9 of the B.P.C.C. Constitution, the nomination of each candidate shall be proposed and seconded by at least one duly qualified member entitled to vote in the constituency for which the candidate is nominated. The nomination papers can be had from the Office of the B.P.C.C., on application.

The elections will be conducted by the Council of the B.P.C.C. through their own Polling Officers. The time and polling places for various Wards will be announced later on.

The total number of delegates to be elected is 21. Various Wards in the City have been allotted numbers as follows:—

A Ward (Fort) 1; B Ward (Mandvi) 2; C Ward (Bhuleshwar) 6; D Ward (Girgaum) 4; E Ward (Byculla) 2; F Ward (Parel) 2; and G Ward (Dadar) 4.

In case there are more candidates for a particular constituency than that the seats allotted to it, there shall be election according to the Rules of the Constitution.

VOTER'S QUALIFICATIONS

Since the Roll of Membership for the purpose of election was closed on the 13th of June 1935, only those members who have enrolled themselves before the closing of the Roll shall be entitled to vote.

The members qualified to vote are also qualified to propose the nomination of a candidate.

CANDIDATE'S QUALIFICATIONS

The candidate shall have to be a duly qualified voter under Art. V of the Constitution (I.N.C.). He shall have to be a habitual wearer wholly of hand-spun and hand-woven khaddar. He shall have performed some manual labour continuously for six months immediately before the date of nomination for election (that is, 5th of December), on behalf of or for the Congress, equal in value to 500 yards per month of well-spun yarn of over ten counts, and in time to eight hours per month. The forms of acceptable labour alternative to spinning prescribed by the Working Committee in consultation with the Provincial Congress Committees have been already announced.

To facilitate the registration of votes, the members should take care to have their membership cards with them at the time of voting.

The candidates should quote the number of their Manual Labour Card on their nomination papers. This will facilitate the scrutiny of the nomination papers.

The election shall be by proportional representation system by single transferable vote.

WINDFALL FOR BRITISH FIRMS

Maharajah's Lavish Tips And Costly Purchases

The "Sunday Express" publishes the following in mail week:—

The Maharajah of Bhavnagar, twenty-four-year-old ruler of half a million people and 3,000 square miles of India, has left London taking home four vanloads of souvenirs.

The State of Bhavnagar yields an annual revenue of £750,000. Its ruler is entitled to salute of fifteen guns.

He came to England with his wife, their two little sons, his two brothers, and a retinue of servants for a seven-weeks holiday.

During that time he has staggered shopkeepers by the magnificence of his purchases.

It took a singnwriter three days to paint the addresses on the 150 crates containing the Maharajah's shopping.

TWENTY ROOMS.

Dogs, sporting guns, furnishing fabrics specially made cutlery, toys, clothing, and a £1,000 motor-car were on his list.

Incubators for rearing chickens, apparatus for taking and exhibiting talking pictures, and kitchen utensils were other items.

The handsome young Maharajah, on arrival in London, inspected the finest suites at Grosvenor House, Park-lane, W.. and finally selected a corner wing overlooking Hyde Park. It comprised more than twenty rooms.

BOUGHT GREYHOUNDS.

Special nursery accommodation was arranged for the two children.

The retinue included the Maharajah's Prime Minister, his aide-de-camp, a secretary, a doctor, two nurses, a chef, and two menservants.

The Maharajah and his two brothers, Prince Nirmal and Prince Dharma Kumarsinghi, were not long in deciding that London's greatest attractions are its shops.

Toys for the children were the first consideration. The bill for these came to £80, the most costly toy being a miniature motor-car driven by electricity.

Then dogs took the young ruler's fancy. He bought three greyhounds that were brought to London from Cornwall. He paid £75 for one greyhound puppy and £50 each for the other two. They are not racing greyhounds. He also bought four Salukis, and two miniature black-and-tans.

Kennels were specially built for each of the nine dogs.

The Maharajah and his two brothers took the opportunity to overhaul their wardrobes, buying fifty suits of clothes, many hats, and other equipment costing in all nearly £800.

It took but an hour or so to add a saloon car costing £1,000 to the purchases.

Jewellery and clothing for the Maharanee were bought during her tour of the shops.

Days were spent in a famous London store, and purchases were made in almost every department.

LAVISH TIPS.

It was here that the Maharajah displayed an interest in chicken rearing and bought incubators. He was informed how many wealthy people now take their own talking pictures and exhibit them in their homes. He could not resist buying a complete outfit.

He bought six sporting guns, and on his way out of the Maharanee drew his attention to the kitchen equipment. Crates of pots and pans and labour-saving devices are now on their way to his palace kitchens.

The Maharajah distributed lavish tips to the hotel staff when he left. He presented one of the reception clerks with an inscribed gold and platinum watch costing £25.

SPECIAL COACH.

His departure was in princely style. A special Pullman coach was reserved for the journey to Dover en route to Marseilles for Bombay.

One of the nurses was ill. She was taken to the coast in a special ambulance.

It is estimated that the Maharajah's holiday cost at least £8,000 apart from travelling expenses.

Jhalawar Renames Roads Of Capital

(From Our Correspondent.)

INDORE (By Mail)

Following the change in the name of the Capital of Jhalawar State (Rajputana), the Maharajah is reported to have ordered the renaming of all the Roads in the Capital and district towns of the State. The roads are renamed after epic personages such as Yudhisthira, Bhim, etc. A main road in the Capital will be known as Bhim Marg. These changes are said to have been effected with a view to symbolise the ruler's supposed devotion to Lord Krishana and other personages of Mahabharata fame.

MOHEN-JO-DARO VETERAN'S NEW TASK

KARACHI, Nov. 21.

Dr. Ernest Mackay, formerly connected with the Archaeological survey of India's work at Mohen-jo-daro, who returned recently from America, is now at work at Chanhu-jo-daro, an important prehistoric site in Nawabshah District. Forty such sites, it is learnt, have been reserved for purposes of excavation by the Archaeological Department.

Assisted by 25 workmen and camping under canvas the excavators have unearthed pottery and also a well typical of the Indus valley civilization.—United Press.

"BAKER'S DOZEN" IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

Tairsee's Volley Of Questions On Presidency Trades Association

The following supplementary questions were answered in the Bombay Council on Wednesday re: the Bombay Presidency Trades Association.

'Mr. L. R. Tairsee: Is it within the knowledge of the Home Member that applications for reports of the Presidency Trades Association were made to this Association by several prominent Indian firms but without success?

Sir Robert Bell: No. Sir.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee: Will he take it from me that the Indian Merchants' Chamber had actually asked for a copy of their report?

Sir Robert: Yes.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee: Is it not necessary that public bodies who have got a public right of vote should supply reports?

Sir Robert: I do not go so far as that.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee: Arising out of (h) the reply is "each member has a vote for election of a member on the Bombay Legislative Council." Sir, under the qualifications of electors, Schedule II, page 171 of the Council Manual, it is stated that "a European" means every person of European descent in the male line being a British subject and resident in British India, who either was born or has a domicile in the United Kingdom or" etc., etc., Sir, if non-British firms have no vote and only the British firms have a vote, will not this Association have, out of its 39 members, only the baker's dozen (13) who will be returning one member to the Assembly?

Sir Robert: That seems to be a hypothetical question.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee: Will the Home Member take it from me that there are only not more than 10 or at most 20 "Britishers" who are members of the Association and that the others are foreigners who cannot vote?

Sir Robert: No, Sir, I have taken one statement from the honourable member already, and I am not going to continue doing so.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee: If this rule applies, will not 13 members or the baker's dozen return one member to the Legislative Council?

Sir Robert: That is hypothetical.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee: But the whole thing, the representation given to them is based on hypothetical importance."

STRENGTHEN THE CONGRESS

(From Our Correspondent).

NASIK: Nov. 17.

An appeal to the public of the district to observe the forthcoming Golden Jubilee of the Congress in a befitting manner was made by Mr. G. H. Deshpande, the Congress leader of the district at a public meeting held last evening, under the auspices of the D.C.C., Mr. Dadasaheb Gadre presiding.

Mr. Deshpande speaking on the "Present Political Situation and the Golden Jubilee of the Congress" exhorted the public to strengthen the organisation of the Congress and support whole-heartedly its policy and programme.

LONGEST AIR MAIL SERVICE?

BERLIN, (By Air Mail).

The great success which attended German Lufthansa Trans-Atlantic Air Mail Service now in regular operation for nearly one and a half year has led the German authorities some weeks ago to make arrangements with the Chilian Government for extension of this route from Buenos Ayres to Santiago via Mendoza.

The new service is now running according to fixed schedules and ranks as one of the longest in the world with a total distance of fifteen thousand three hundred kilometres. This route is flown in only four and half days by triple engined type "Ju fifty-two" machines which have to cross Andes at a height of three thousand metres.—United Press.

"CUSTOMER" TRAPS ILLICIT DISTILLER

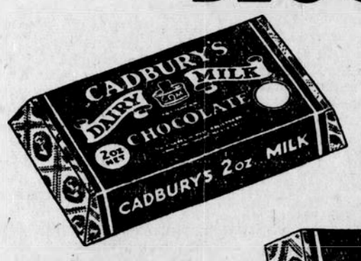
LAHORE, Nov. 19.

Two successful raids were carried out by the Excise Police in villages in Lahore District

In one case after a bogus customer with marked coins had managed to buy a bottle of illicit liquor from a Sikh Jat in Saranch village the party raided the place and arrested the Sikh.

In the other case the excise police seized a large can of liquor from two Sikh brothers, both of whom were arrested.—A. P.

CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE BLOCKS



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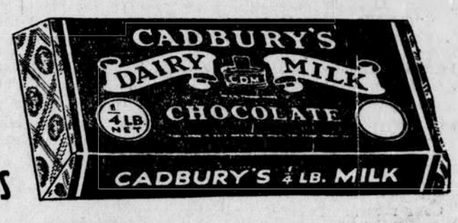

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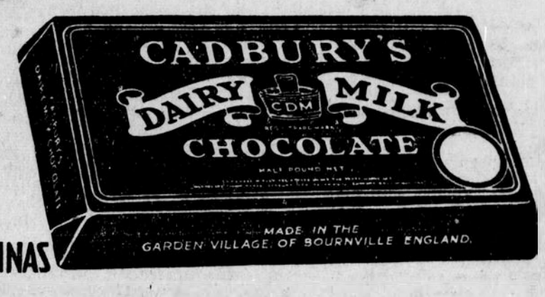
6 OZ 9 ANNAS



8 OZ 12 ANNAS

ALSO NUT MILK, MILK FRUIT and NUT.
BOURNVILLE, BOURNVILLE FRUIT and NUT

DISQUALIFICATION OF CONGRESS MEMBERS

C. P. Hindi Representation To Rajen Babu

JUBBULPORE, Nov. 22.

In order to consider over the situation which has arisen in the C. P. Hindi Province, due to the disqualification of 6,000 of the total of 10,000 four-anna Congress members, enrolled by the District Congress Committee, Jubbulpore, by Mr. Ravi Shankar Shukla, President, Mahakoshal Provincial Congress Committee, an emergent meeting of the members of the northern districts in the C. P., was held in camera at the Gopalbaugh.

The members, have, it is understood decided to submit a representation, the nature of which has not yet been disclosed to the President, All-India Congress Committee. An official statement, it is expected, will shortly be issued in this connection.—United Press.

Ghatkopar And Congress Jubilee

(From Our Correspondent.)

GHATKOPAR, November 21.

The local Congress Committee has decided to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress and has fixed for the purpose the week beginning from December 26, and ending on January 1, 1936. The programme includes "Prabhat Feris," National Flag Salutation, procession, meetings, physical feats, sale of national literature, golden jubilee fund, street lighting and public decorations.

Applications for becoming delegates to the Lucknow Congress Session are to be submitted before December 9 to the secretary with certificates of membership and usual Manual Labour qualification.

BARODA, Nov. 23.—A report from Unza, a town in the Mehsana District, states that a Sadhu suspecting the conduct of his wife chopped off it is alleged, her nose and has been put under arrest.

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INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO WORLD

Only Unity Can Achieve It, Says Madame Wadia

Speaking on India's contribution to humanity, and how that contribution can be made at the Theosophical Lodge on Sunday Madame Wadia said that only a united and free India could share her spiritual treasure with the world. India's social disabilities are rooted in religions, which are destructive forces in the world. Those disabilities must be overcome before political unity can be achieved.

Madame Wadia cited the recent advice to Harijans to abandon Hinduism and embrace some other religion. But where could they find a single religion free from ceremonialism, from creeds and from a dogmatic and sectarian tendency? The solution, she pointed out, was not to change one's outer creed, but to bring about such an inner change that the cruel individual shall become compassionate, the dogmatic man shall become a man of enlightened conviction, and the selfish man shall become unselfish and finally selfless. If each man and woman would undertake that task of inner conversion for the service of the Motherland and the whole race, the peninsula would be united from Gauri Shankar to Kanya Kumari, and India would be ready to play her great role in the world.

But India and the world would not be served by retiring to the jungle. The jungle of competitive business, with its serpents of envy and tigers of greed, offered at least as good an opportunity to practise yoga and true brotherhood, without drawing apart from sinning and suffering humanity. The home of the earnest man or woman trying to live up to spiritual ideas may be a veritable centre of spiritual influence. The establishment of such true homes meant serving India and all the world.

DHRANGDHRA, Nov. 23.—It is learnt that discussions are going on here to celebrate the Silver Jubilee of the rule of the Maharajah of Dhrangdhra.

N.I.P.

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Note: Prof. Roxroy is held in high esteem by his many clients. He is the oldest and best known astrologer on the Continent and has been practising at the same address for upwards of 20 years. His reliability may be judged by the fact that all of his work for which he makes a charge is on the basis of satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.

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IRANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES DELHI

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

His Excellency Kazemi, Foreign Minister, Iran, who was on a short courtesy visit to the Viceroy is leaving Delhi to-night to visit several places of interest before he sails from Bombay on December 7.

The Associated Press understands that during his stay in Delhi no official business was transacted although opportunity was taken for informal exchange of views on subjects of mutual interest.—A. P.

Indian Shipping Will Be Shipwrecked

BRITISH INTERESTS AS DICTATORS

National Policy Doomed Under Reforms, Says Walchand

BOMBAY Saturday.

The 16th Ordinary General Meeting of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., was held this afternoon, Mr. Walchand Hirachand presiding.

The meeting was marked by stormy scenes. It lasted for more than five and half hours and dispersed late in the night.

In the course of his address the Chairman outlined the position which Indian mercantile shipping will be reduced to under the coming "Reforms" and pointed how India's just claims have been studiedly ignored by the British Parliament with a view to give greater benefits to British shipping interests.

Mr. Hirachand in the course of his speech said:—

After providing the sum of Rs. 1,00,000 as depreciation, we have been able to write off the debit balance of Rs. 7,27,200-8-0 of previous years leaving Rs. 2,77,090-6-11 as balance of profit available for disposal. Satisfactory as this result is, I consider it my duty to bring to your notice the unusual factors that have mainly contributed to it.

The freight war started by the Asiatic came to an end in November last when the Asiatic returned to the Conference, but it was not before the beginning of this year that steady rates again began to operate in the coasting trade. It was, however, an accidental circumstance that the settlement of questions connected with the freight was brought nearly rupees four lacs and a half as freight receipts during the financial year 1934-35 and were determined during that year as receipts relating to the previous year. This additional revenue helped to improve the position.

Effects Of "War."

The freight war which had witnessed the collapse of the rates of freights all-round left its own legacy exposing the Company to consequential losses and compelling the Conference Lines to accept for 1935 the uneconomic rate of Rs. 7 per ton net as the basic rate between Rangoon and Bombay. Under normal circumstances, such an uneconomic rate would have led to a heavy loss, but several extraneous circumstances retrieved the situation.

This year again there were comparatively large exports of rice from Burma exceeding nearly 23 lacs of tons and consequently the Company was able to carry nearly 7,56,264 tons of cargo from Burma ports alone. The excess of rice thus carried over its share in a normal year helped the Company to minimise the adverse effect of the uneconomic rate. Moreover, this Company could not carry its own share of cargo under the quota arrangement in 1934 as a consequence of the freight war for which it was not responsible. This necessitated adjustment of accounts under the quota arrangement with other Conference Lines and this unusual circumstance also made its own contribution in averting the loss, which was resulting from the uneconomic rate referred to above.

It is, therefore, the above circumstances, not normal in their character, which have mainly contributed to the final result leaving a balance of Rs. 2,77,090-6-11 for disposal. It is difficult to say how things will shape in the future, but taking a reasonable view of the situation all round, we do expect the position to improve in the coming year. Now that the debit balance is written off, it was considered advisable to declare a dividend which the balance available for disposal justified and I am sure it will small as it is, meet with your approval under the present conditions of working on the coast.

Company's Profits.

Turning now to the accounts, I should like to invite your attention to one or two matters. The profits of Rs. 28,687-8 made by the Company by the sale of securities during the financial year has been, as usual, credited direct to the Investment Reserve Account. I told you last year that the final arrangement for Insurance that was made would effect a saving of Rs. 1,20,000/- in the Insurance bill from 1934-35. You will be glad to know that as compared to 1932-33, the present rates show a saving of Rs. 1,30,000/- on the total amount insured.

Another point in this connection which you will be happy to note is that the Indian Insurance Companies have now agreed to accept a part of the risk on the fleet of the Company and the Company itself is carrying 12-12 per cent of that risk from the current year. It was rather unfortunate that the very first year when the above arrangement was made, the Company lost its vessel "Burmestan", which foundered at the entrance of the Kyaukpyu harbour and became a total loss as mentioned in the Report. This is the first accident of this nature in the history of this Company, but it is some solace that all lives on board except two sepoys were saved. The risk on the vessel was covered as usual and we expect that there will not be any capital loss when all accounts are finally settled.

New Boats Ordered

The Company has bought the s. s. "Jalapadma" ex the s. s. "Knight of the Cross". 6400 tons D/W and has placed an order for building two boats of about 8000 Tons D/W with Messrs. Lithgows. Ltd. These two new boats are expected to be in service in the year 1936-37 and will help the Company in regularly maintaining its services.

The passenger service of the Company on the Rangoon/Coromandel run has been working satisfactorily and the Company has been able to secure its own share of traffic on that run.

Indianisation

We have been fully alive to the policy of Indianising the services of the Company. You will be interested to note that up to now the Company has taken 39 Cadets from the Training Ship "Dufferin" as apprentices and has promised to take 6 to 7 more in 1935-36. Of these 39 Cadets, 15 have already served their time, while 22 are still undergoing their training. All these 15 Cadets have obtained their Certificate of Competency as Second Mate and, except the two who have joined direct the Bengal Pilot Service, all the remaining 13 have worked as Junior Officers on the steamers of the Company. In addition to this, the Company has given employment as Officers to ten more "Dufferin" Cadets who served their apprenticeship elsewhere.

The employment of this large number of 25 Cadets as Officers by the Scindia Company with its limited fleet is in singular contrast with the very small number of cadets taken as Officers by other lines with their far larger fleets.

Just Claims Ignored

Before I conclude, I would like to draw your attention to one or two important events which will show to you how the just claims of Indian Shipping have been studiedly ignored. As I pointed out to you in my speech in 1930, the Conference on the operation of Dominion Legislation and Merchant shipping Legislation in London in 1929 recognised that India should have like the Dominions full and complete power to enact legislation in respect of Merchant Shipping and to regulate its coasting trade in such a manner as it considered best in its own interests. As a result of this Conference an agreement was made between the United Kingdom and the Dominions on the subject of the Merchant Shipping Legislation from which India has been excluded.

The Dominions can now have proper national colours for all ships registered in their country and give them such financial assistance as they may consider necessary for developing their national mercantile marine. The Dominions can thus lay down their own national shipping policy. The situation thus created led Mr. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, to observe in the House of Commons that the shipping policy of the Dominions was "nationalistic in character" and to refer to the difficulties which were being experienced in harmonising that policy with the views held by British shipping interests.

Here you will find that the Dominions look upon their national shipping as distinct from British Shipping and have the right and the power to adopt a shipping policy suitable to their own interests. India alone cannot have such a national policy for its own national shipping.

Anxiety For India

The position, however, which has been created for Indian Shipping under the New Constitution now imposed on India—I was going to say the new fetters forged for India—fills me with extreme anxiety for its future.

The British Parliament has incorporated in the New Constitution every possible safeguard for allowing and enabling British industries, trade and commerce to continue to enjoy unabated all the advantages, privileges and preferences, which they have been enjoying for years past at the cost of the national economic life of India. British Shipping interests were, however, not satisfied even with these safeguards but asked for new modes of protection, new privileges and new preferences, which the obliging Parliament have granted to them. The result has been that even the little semblance of power which India possessed upto yesterday for helping the development of her own Merchant Navy has now been taken away from her.

Position Under Reforms

Reservation of the Coastal Trade to its own nationals, the granting of subsidies and bounties, giving of cheap loans and guaranteeing of interest have been recognised by all maritime countries of the world as necessary for the growth and prosperity of their national shipping. Upto yesterday, it was possible for India to adopt these recognised methods to build up its merchant navy; but, from to-morrow, when the New Constitution will come into force, India will be helpless and will be able to do nothing in this direction to help its own shipping industry.

For instance, while even at present there is a great demand in Great Britain for the Reservation of the Inter-Imperial Trade to British Ships, India cannot now under the New Constitution reserve even its coastal trade to its own nationals, because the British Coastal Trade, 98 per cent of which is dominated by British ships, is theoretically open to Indian ships! This is reciprocity with vengeance. Why should it be left to Great Britain to decide this question of reciprocity? Let the decision rest with India. India is quite prepared not to ply its ships in the British coastal trade on the ground of reciprocity, if it is allowed to reserve, like every important maritime country of the world, its coastal trade to national shipping.

After the Chairmman's speech the report of the Committee of the shareholders of the company, appointed with the agreement of the chairman and the directors two years ago, was read over by a shareholder of the company, although the chairman desired that preference should be given to the items in the agenda, mentioned in chronological order.

The personal remarks made by a shareholder in the meeting roused a storm of protest, resulting in uproarious scenes.

The Director's Report and the Audited statements of accounts for the year ended 30th June 1935 were, however, adopted late in the night after a prolonged discussion.

With a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated.

CONGRESS & CIVIC ELECTION

Patna Town Committee Not To Contest

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, November 23.

At a meeting of the Patna Town Congress Committee held last night, it was decided not to contest municipal election on behalf of the Congress.

A Sub-Committee was appointed to carry out the programme of the Golden Jubilee for making it a success.

PROTECTION FOR DEBTORS

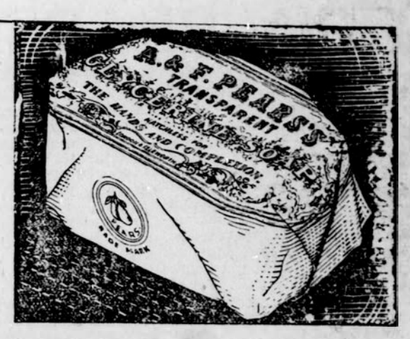
Punjab Council Passes Bill

LAHORE, Nov. 22.

After full two days' debate the motion for the consideration of the Select Committee report on the Punjab Debtors' Protection Bill introduced by Choudhuri Chhaturam was passed in the Punjab Council to-day without division.

The Finance Member clearing the Government position about the measure stated that the Government had sympathy with the measure which, however, must be qualified by two considerations viz. the Bill should be fair to the creditor and there should not be any dislocation of business and credit.

The Council then adjourned.—United Press.



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CO-OPERATIVE IMPERIALISM

Zetland's Formula For Future Of India

Lord Zetland recently delivered the Cust Lecture at University College, Nottingham, his subject being "India—Retrospect and Prospect."

The impact of Great Britain upon India, he said, had affected profoundly not only the political, but also the social and cultural, fortunes of its peoples; but it was to its consequences in the political field that attention had been chiefly directed during recent years. The first steps in the process of establishing Parliamentary government in India in pursuance of the policy enunciated in the Declaration of 1917 were taken with the passage of the Government of India Act of 1919. That process would now be carried a long stride farther under the provisions of the Act of 1935, in accordance with which not only would 11 Provinces be furnished with democratic electorates, Parliaments, and Ministries to carry on the Government and administration of nine-tenths of British India; but India as a whole would be organized on a Federal basis with a Federal Parliament and executive exercising supervision and a large measure of control over the internal affairs of the sub-continent.

The conception was a stupendous one, and the task of giving effect to it was unparalleled in the annals of human history. To many, indeed, even now it appeared to be little less than fantastic: and in view of the circumstances of India it was not, perhaps, surprising that this should be so.

GREAT IDEAL.

Of all the obstacles in the way the authors of the Act of 1935 had been fully conscious; yet they had not hesitated to go forward with their task, building up brick by brick an edifice of popular self-government modelled as closely as the circumstances would permit upon our own. They had not done so without exhaustive investigation and discussion. The Constitution envisaged by the India Act of 1935 constituted an outstanding landmark in what might perhaps be described as the new conception of co-operative Imperialism which came into existence when the old Colonies of the British Empire became the Dominions of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Co-operative Imperialism constituted, surely the fine flowering of the administrative genius of the British people. The flowering was not complete. The day had not yet dawned on which India would take its final place in the vast organism which would be the crowning achievement of this new conception. But she was now far on the road to the ultimate goal. Was it too much to say that in the conception itself and in the constructive efforts which had been taken, particularly in the case of India, to clothe with reality a great ideal no people had ever displayed a finer imagination, greater courage, or a more inspiring faith?

America Not Going To Be Drawn Into War?

"Subtle British Propaganda" Cannot Blind Her To Fundamental Truth

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail).

With the actual commencement of the Italo-Ethiopian war, which has in it the potentialities of developing into an Anglo-Italian war, British propagandists are already busy to draw America on their side. The propaganda is taking the form of "join us or our western civilisation will be doomed."

The Americans are wary of this propaganda. They have already moved to make it impotent, Typical of this is the following editorial in the "New York World-Telegram," the most influential Liberal Daily in America, published by the powerful and independent newspaper chain of Scripps-Howard who also own the United Press (of America) and whose correspondent, Mr. Webb Miller was expelled from India during the Civil Disobedience days.

PROPAGANDA'S SUBTLE WAYS

The following editorial appeared in the October 12, issue of the "New York World-Telegram," entitled "Propaganda's Subtle Ways":

"Sir Josiah Stamp, British economist, declares "America to-day faces the biggest moral issue in her history in view of the grave turn of international events."

"America," he said, "could only be cynically indifferent at the price of Europe in ruins. America's moral issue, therefore, is between actively helping try to save the world and letting this slide.

"To-day Europe is inclined to insist that her quarrels, dating back to two milleniums, are really our quarrels. When a European power which did not get its share of the spoils of the last war tries to grab a colony somewhere in Africa the other and more fortunate powers cry out that America's duty is to step in and to stop it. The propaganda barrage begins.

WHEN WILSON WAR JEERED

"When President Wilson suggested an end of the war on a basis of 'peace without victory' he was jeered. When later, at the peace, he fought against the spoils of war, he was almost leaped upon.

"To-day's war in Africa is and to-morrow's wars in Europe will be largely because his advice was not taken. Yet when the new wars come we will be swamped again by shaming, bullying, and cajoling propaganda to make us feel that it is 'our war.'

"Unquestionable the world is growing smaller. Certainly it will be difficult, if not impossible, for us to stay out of a new major war, if it lasts long enough. Nevertheless it is our duty to try. And one way is for us to keep our heads—not permit our emotions to run away with our reason.

"We must learn, among other things, not to allow propaganda, whether organising at home or abroad, to blind us to fundamental truth. Which is that America's first duty to the world is to be loyal to herself."—United Press.

Malabar Dt. Board To Welcome Rajen Babu

CALICUT (By Mail)

The Malabar District Board has decided to present an address of Welcome to Babu Rajendra Prasad during his visit to Calicut.—A. P.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

Dividends Of Jute Companies

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I find in your "Readers' Views" Mr. Sukhlal M. Mehta complains about Calcutta Companies—particularily Jute Companies—not sending dividend warrants to their registered share-holders until the share-holders apply for the same with the result that recovery of dividends is invar ably delayed and sometimes lost.

I had several occasions to write to these companies on the subject but they refuse to follow Bombay Companies' practice of posting dividend warrants to shareholders at their registered address and their argument was that some shareholder might have sold away his shares. I pointed out to them that so long as the share certificate was not transferred by the purchaser in the books of the company, they would be justified in sending dividend warrants to their registered holders but the companies concerned have not changed their practice.

Annual accounts of many of the Calcutta companies show a large amount for unclaimed dividends and many shareholders must be losing this amount.

Even in Bombay there are some companies—luckily very few—who follow the same meaningless practice. As an illustration I might mention the Victoria Mills Limited, which omitted to send my dividends for the last three years.

I collect my dividends through a local Bank which has registered with this company my power of attorney in its favour and my bank is in communication with this Company on the subject.

I had nearly lost all these dividends as it was a chance inquiry I made from the Company when I discovered the facts of my dividends having remained unrecovered.

I agree with your correspondent that the Bombay Share-holders' Association and the Indian Merchants Chamber should take up the matter in the interests of the investor.—Yours etc.,

M. KAMDAR.

Bombay House, Nov. 18.

"Burning Of Religious Books"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Burning of religious books and a systematic campaign of wild speeches full of threats seems to be the order of the day. It is difficult to imagine of more rash acts. Apart from the point of view of Sanatanists, such acts can not be viewed with sympathy even by those who have the cause of the untouchables in their heart of hearts. It makes the work of the progressives almost impossible. It renders the cause of rapprochement between caste Hindus and untouchables most difficult. Nothing is gained on either side.

Everybody dislikes section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code and yet nobody has even dreamt of burning this Penal Code. For the matter of that many religious books would be found to have some portion quite repugnant to the present civilized world. Nobody has therefore heard of these books being burnt on that account.

Every action of the present day Hindu is not regulated by the dictates of shastras. It is more based on reason and custom than religious freedom.

Customs are hard to die but that bad ones are doomed is beyond the possibilities of any doubt.

So I pray in all sincerity to my unfortunate brethren that they should cease doing anything that will alienate the sympathy of every right minded person.—Yours, etc.,

P. H. GADRE, B.A., LL. B.

Nasik, Nov. 15.

Students Of The Aligarh University And Italian Fez

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad to read the report in the press that the students of the Aligarh University have resorted to a boycott of the so-called. Turkish Fez on the ground that such caps are imported into India from Italy. The step taken by these students who are in fact the future citizens of India, is, indeed, very courageous. During the Italo-Turkish war of 1911 when Italy had committed an act of brigandage against Tripoli, a Turkish colony, the students of the then M. A. O. College had boycotted Italian goods and had helped the Arab and the Turkish wounded with their money which they used to save every month after cutting down their expenses. Although at present, when Italy is again engaged in an aggressive war against an unarmed country, Abyssinia, the world of Islam is not actually at war with her, yet it has not forgotten the general massacre of the Arabs in the early stages of the Tripolitan war. Only recently Italy has sent to the gallows several prominent Sheikhs of Somaliland and Tripoli on the lame excuse that they did not like this aggressive war against Abyssinia. Is there a Musalman, worth the name, who can close his eyes to these incidents? It is happenings of this type that have stirred the conscience of the Egyptians who are now rendering every possible humanitarian help to the Abyssinians. The world of Islam is, in its heart of hearts, still hostile to Italy and will remain so until Tripoli is liberated and other small nations are made secure against Italian aggression.

Now to the subject of the head-gear. The so-called Turkish Fez has been discarded by the Turks and, therefore, the old plea that it, being a Turkish head-dress, should be worn by all the Musalmans of India, holds no water. The students of the Aligarh University should evolve a head-dress best united to their needs. The cap whatever it may be, should be of Indian manufacture. Surely the great Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan and his lieutenants never wanted that the Muslim students should, for all times to come, slavishly stick to a head-dress which is not Indian. In the daye of Sir Saiyed Ahmad Khan the Swadeshi movement must be in its infancy. Now that this movement has permeated the masses, the students cannot remain aloof from it. Hali, the bard of Islam, and the right-hand man of Sir Saiyed, has taught his co-religionists through his "musaddas" and other poems, especially the poem on "Hubb-e-Watan" (Patriotism), to take to Swadeshi. What the students of the Aligarh University are doing to-day, is only the outcome of the teachings of men like Hali and I hope the Musulmans of the rest of India will also learn a lesson from the example set by them and permanently boycott a head-dress which is neither Turkish nor Indian. It is to be hoped that the boycott of the Fez manufactured in Italy will be a permanent feature of the activities of the Aligarh University.

In conclusion I request Dr. Ziauddin, Vice-Chancellor of the University, to appreciate this action on the part of the students. It is a fact that the learned Doctor himself wears a Fez, and that the same Fez has been the head-dress of the M. A. O. College ever since its inception. But now the times have changed and instead of compelling the students to wear a Fez which has been abandoned by the Turks, he should try to evolve a head-gear for the students which should be suited to the Indian climate, should be manufactured in India and should be cheap enough so that all students, rich and poor, should purchase it. Will he do it?—Yours, etc.,

"A MUSLIM."

Bombay, Nov. 18.

Appeal To Corporation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—From the continual correspondence in your columns in support of my pleading for the inclusion of the phrase "Accidental Slips or Omissions Arising" in the proviso to rule 13(2) (b), I believe that my appeal has been carrying conviction with the trading community. To confirm the growing conviction by factual proof I reproduce here under the actual T. D. order No. 3893 of date 17th September, 1935 which states:—

Gentlemen.

With reference to a refund claim lodged by you through x x x on 28-9-35. I have the honour to state that omission of municipal marks or seals in the export documents is considered to be a material discrepancy under the Town Duty Rules and as the rules are quite mandatory, in the matter I regret I cannot accede to your request for refund.

Signed: Town Duty Officer.

In another T. D. Order No. 3890 of the same date the T. D. Officer states that omission of Municipal marks in 'any' of the export documents constitutes a material discrepancy under the proviso of the T. D. Rules and he regrets he cannot, in contravention thereof pass the claim for refund as requested.

It is evident from these two of the several instances produced to the Commissioner that even if the omission arises in any 'one' of the set of the three documents two of which are duplicates, the T. D. Officer has to disallow claim even though the claim is otherwise legitimate only because any "Omission" has to be adjudged a "Material discrepancy" and the claim shall be disallowed under the Rules.

These two instances will be quite sufficient for the public to judge the extent of injustice done to the re-exporting traders for even his 'unintentional, omission' of the haste and hurry common to all of us, the applicants and the Judges. These two with several others will be placed before the guardians and protectors of civic rights in the Municipal Corporation with an earnest appeal to defend the harassed traders and make the proviso complete as is the intention and purpose of the Act to allow re-export of the goods free of the incidence of the T. Duty, because the goods had not had the benefit of the civic amenities to cover the expenses of which the Town Duty has been levied. Disallowance can only be ordained in cases of mistakes and omissions of misconduct on the part of the claimant. Such misconduct amounts to fraud and cheating and is dealt with in Law therefor. Unconscious and unintentional mistakes errors, or omission can never be penalised by human constitutions. All of us being alike inheritors of the original sin of human limitation and so long as "To err is human" officers alone cannot save themselves from 'informality, errors, mistakes' and other defects in their documents and condemn merchants for identical unconscious faults left in their papers.

Corporators! I pray you to save Traders from losses and administrators from too frequent worry entailed on them by imperfect rules.—Yours, etc.,

SARABHAI.

Town Duty Refund

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir.—We have to thank you for opening out your hospitable columns for ventilating grievances by the mercantile community regarding the imperfections in the proviso to be added to Rule 13 (2) (b) of the Town Duty Refunds.

Without special clear mention therein of 'accidental slips or omissions arising' along with "clerical or arithmetical mistakes," there will not be adequate safeguard for the traders. The Town Duty Officer has been disallowing legitimate claims and according to his honest confession, he replies to the injured trader that since the rules are quite mandatory, he regrets he cannot accede to the traders' request and that he cannot pass the claim for refund.

The Municipal Act gives protection to municipal employees for clerical errors or arithmetical mistakes, omissions or other defects etc. Identically with the Act the rules should also be clear and explicit for the merchants. This will save the overbusy merchants the frequent tarassment and losses consequent upon undeserved disallowances.

Rules consistent with the Act will save the Officer also from worry and will relieve him from the constraint of the mandatory rule, which either gives him the protection or forces him to disallow genuine, honest and legitimate claims.

I trust that this appeal will be given just consideration by City Fathers.—Yours. etc.,

MOHANLAL A. PARIKH.

Primary Teachers' Plight

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Owing to financial stringency the Government of Bombay introduced cuts in the salaries of all its servants including the primary teachers. While the cut covered ten per cent of the total salary of servants in all other departments the cut was extended to more than 20 per cent in case of primary teachers. This 20 per cent cut descended to the level of 14 per cent only when others got their cuts reduced to 5 per cent. Last year the cuts in all other departments were totally abolished by Government. But the case of primary teachers furnished an exception and the cut in their salaries was not even partially restored. The primary teachers are glad, to note that the cuts in other departments are restored but this joy is not and cannot be unmixed with sorrowful indignation at the persisting cuts in their salaries.

The cuts were restored not only in case of persons belonging to other departments but also in case of certain persons in the educational department itself such as administrative offices of School Boards, Educational Supervisers and clerks drawing salaries larger than the primary teachers. The heads are thus exempted while the subordinates still labour under the disability.

The pressure of work on the primary teachers, on the other hand, is increasing day by day. Formerly there used to be appointed one teacher for every thirty studetns on the roll. Now the number is raised to forty. New methods of education are being brought into vogue and new movements such as scouting are being introduced in schools. Some local Boards have adopted shift method of work in their schools for want of money and others are following suit. Thus while the salaries of primary teachers are suffering cuts, the primary teachers themselves are suffering from over-work.

Now owing to the approaching advent of the new constitution the Budget session of February 1936 will probably be the last of its kind in the life of the present Legislative Council. The earnest request of the primary teachers, therefore, is that the present Council should pass a resolution and restore the cuts in their salaries.

The primary teachers confidently hope that the Council will have the support of the Hon. The Minister of Education and H. E. the Governor in this just attempt to redress their grievances.

Yours, etc.,

V. G. ATHAVALE.
Representative, Primary Teachers' Association,
Ratnagiri District.

Chamars To Turn Budhists?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have come across a report published on page 10 of your paper on 11th instant under the above caption. You say in the beginning that the report is sent to you by the Secretary of the "Dalit Taroon Mandal" for publishing. I am the Secretary of the said Mandal and as such have to point out to you and the public that someone has impersonated me and handed over the said report to you. I have sent the reports of the meeting held on 3rd instant in the Neighbourhood Hall for publicity to the local Vernacular press but not to your paper. As the report in your paper is absolutely untrue and misleading I am requesting you to publish the true report of that meeting, which I got published in the vernacular press. I reproduce it from the issue of the "Lokmanya" of 6th instant as follows:—

"A meeting of the depressed classes was hed under the auspices of the Dalit Taroon Mandal on Sunday, 3rd November 1935 at 2 p.m. when Mr. S. N. Shivtarker, the Municipal School Supervisor was to take chair. Owing to some unavoidable circumstances Mr. Shivtarker could not attend the meeting so his place was occupied by Mr. Gangadhar Subhanrao Darole, a young Harijan social worker and a municipal teacher. A resolution supporting Dr. Ambedkar's move to abandon Hinduism was moved in the meeting and passed unanimously. Various speakers supported the resolution. Mr. B. J. Deorukhar, while supporting the resolution, said that Dr. Ambedkar had done an uphill work for the uplift of the Depressed classes and expressed his sincere faith in his abilities as the greatest man among the Depressed Classes. He said "Dr. Ambedkar alone is the leader of all Depressed Classes of India and he alone will give salvation to his followers. I have great faith in his leadership. I advise the untouchable brothers and sisters to follow his leadership only. I admit openly here that he has done so much work for the Depressed Classes that even a deadliest opponent of his like me has to bow to him. I humbly bow to Dr. Ambedkar."

Among the speakers was Mr. Manayar, a Muslim sympathiser of the Depressed Classes who, while supporting the resolution, said, "I am very glad to note that the Depressed Classes of Bombay have been wholeheartedly supporting Dr. Ambedkar's move to change Hindu religion. The Depressed class youths ought to agitate vigorously for religious reformation. Unless a regular banner of rebellion is raised, the untouchables cannot hope to be treated as human beings." The Chairman spoke on the general situation and after garlanding the guests and Chairman, the meeting was dissolved."

This is the true report which I published in the local vernacular papers immediately after the meeting was held. The report published in your paper is thus so late, mischievously published by some one to misrepresent the situation. The speech of Mr. Deorukhar as published in the report of your paper is thus absolutely inaccurate. Thanking you for the trouble.—Yours. etc.,

S. M. SALVE,
Secretary,
Dalit Taroon Mandal.

Byculla. Nov. 15.

Suburban Merger And Its Effects

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir.—The amalgamation of the two local bodies N. A. C. Andheri and Vile Parle Municipality has come as a death blow to the civic life of Andheri. As there was no possibility of an immediate election a body of 7 nominated members has been appointed by Government to represent Andheri in Vile Parle Municipality. As compared with Vile Parle these members are in minority and some of them are not in a position to remain present at all meetings so our grievances are not being properly attended to and our interests suffer. The office has also been shifted to Vile Parle so that the poor backward, disunited and ignorant public of Andheri cannot find ways and means to lodge their complaints. As the coffers are joint, every time a demand is made inspite of increased taxation, there is a plea of scarcity of funds. Our main requirements viz.; good roads and sanitation are being neglected. Dirty water is found freely flowing on public roads as well as in storm water drains, infectious germs breed on this water and life in Andheri has become a living hell. Even though Andheri recently suffered from an outbreak of cholera, the Municipality does not take effective measures to stop this nuisance and time is being unnecessarily spent on fantastic drainage schemes. A separate municipalty and a representative body both are dire necessities for the Andherians and I have to appeal through your columns to the intelligentsia of Andheri to organise a body for educating public opinion. It is necessary to hold public demonstrations and register protests with the Government through public meetings.

Will the elders unite and take action?—Yours, etc.,

J. D. SHUKLA.

The United Saraswat Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The 9th session of the United Goud Saraswat Conference which held in Bombay at the Muzafarabad Hall in Diwali Holidays was really a successful affair. In these days, when the cry of Nationalism and anti-Communalism is being raised throughout in the country. Many critics of the conference will not like that the enlightened and progressive community like the Saraswat Brahmin should convene a conference on communal lines. But no sensible person will take into consideration the adverse criticism levelled against the communal conferences as long as such conferences do not retard the national progress a whole. The 9th session of the U. G. S. B. Conference was presided over by Mr. B S Kamat M.L.C. who is well-known throughout Bombay Presidency for his progressive views, his constitutional activities, is long experience as a public worker. Mr. Kamat, as the chairman helped in persuading the orthodox section of the conference to make a change in the constitution of the conference permitting women to join it as members. Mr. Kamat has really done a service to his community by emphasising in his speech the necessity of Birth Control, so as to suit the economic condition of the community as a whole. By this suggestion, I think, the orthodox section of the community must have been shocked. But it needs to be shocked in a wholesome manner. The main object of this Conference is to unite all section and sub-section into one community. This process of consolidation is likely to be helpful in consolidating communities into a nation.—Yours, etc.,

MUKUND S. RAJADHYAX.

V. J. T. Institute

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Sir,—India has very few Technical Institutes and amongst them the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute of Matunga may be considered as one of the oldest. But the system of its management is also old-fashioned. It is high time that the public and especially the students and ex-students started taking interest in it. I regret to say that there is no Ex-students' Association alive to voice the grievances fearlessly.

The Management of course never cares to be benefited by the practical experience of the passed students. During the last four years there was brought some new spirit in the management by the appointment of an unofficial and far-sighted well-known merchant of Bombay as the Chairman of the Board of Management. He made considerable changes in the staff, in the system, hostel, sports, etc., but the Government quietly brought in a new Chairman who is an official of theirs. This on principle should not have happened. Technical students are always in need of guidance from a businessman unless Government want to bring out students suited for their service only.

I hope, the students and ex-students with the sympathy of the public will take up the question. Dynamic bodies like the Bombay Corporation, Indian Merchants Chambers, and the Mill-owners' Association who are helping this Institute financially will not, I hope, keep quiet over it.—Yours etc.,

AN EX-STUDENT

Jubbulpore.—Uday Shanker is expected to pay a visit to Jubbulpore on December 10 and 11 next when, it is understood, he will give a demonstration of his art in the premises of the Shyam Talkies.—United Press.

A London message says, Brigadier General Sir Alexander Hore-Ruthven, Governor-General Designate of Australia, has been created Baron.

QUIT NOTICES ON INDIANS IN IRAQ

Govt. Of India Urged To Take Retaliatory Measures

NAINI TAL, Nov. 21.

"The Government of Iraq has recently created a sensation among the Indians in Basrah by serving notices on certain Indian shopowners and tradesmen to quit the country within three months, and in some cases even earlier." says Mr. M. N. Dean of Basrah in the course of an appeal on behalf of the Indians in Iraq to Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Deputy Leader of the Congress Party in the Assembly, requesting him to move the Government of India to take immediate steps to avert the ugly situation that has been developed recently in respect of the highhanded policy and attitude of the Iraq Government towards the Indians in that country.

UNJUSTIFIED MEASURES

Mr. Dean states his case as follows:—

"The Government of Iraq would have been justified in some of these drastic measures that they are adopting against the Indians if the benefits which Iraq derives from India were lesser than what India gets from her. If Indians were residing in Iraq in larger numbers than there are Iraqis in India, or if the privileges which Iraqis enjoy in India were lesser than those granted to us in Iraq. In all these matters, however, Iraq has all the advantages in her favour.

"Now no country contributes to the wealth of another as India does in the case of Iraq by permitting approximately 20,000 of her people every year to visit the holy places of Iraq and spend vast sums of money there. Besides this, large sums of money are sent to Iraq by religious-minded Muslims and Muslim Institutions in India for purposes of charity. So far as trade is concerned, India buys the largest quantity of Iraq's produce.

RETALIATE.

'Fortunately in the present case the Indian Government holds the key to the whole problem by reason of the freedom and privileges it allows to Iraqis in India, and this can be used to good advantage for securing the desired end. If the Government of India were to put similar restrictions and promulgate similar laws against Iraqis residing in India, Iraq will have to think twice before launching out such a suicidal policy."—United Press.

MUSEUM AND EXHIBITION

Mahatma And Co-workers Discuss A.I.V.I. Plans At Wardha

WARDHA, Nov. 22.

A meeting of the Board or Management, All-India Village Industries Organisation was held recently at Maganwadi, Wardha. It was attended by Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Prafulla Ghosh, St. Vaikunth L. Mehta, St. Shankerlal Banker, Dr. Gopichand, Sj. J.C. Kumarappa and Seth Jamnalal Bajaj.

The Secretary submitted his report from which it is gathered that the Association has on its rolls 423 ordinary members, 61 agents, 27 certified shops and five affiliated institutions. The report also indicated that a rough plan for opening a museum of All-India Village Industries Association was under consideration. The Secretary had also received a report for a marketing scheme of the All-India Village Industries products.

SCHOOL FOR WORKERS

The meeting dealt with the question of starting a training school for village workers and sanctioned a suitable sum for this purpose. It was also resolved to bring together the secretaries of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, the All-India Spinners Association and the All-India Village Industries Associations, with a view to co-ordination of work of the three Associations. Further the meeting considered the question of organising an All-India Congress Exhibition at a suitable place and sanctioned a suitable sum to start the work forthwith. In order that propaganda may be carried on for the All-India Village Industries Association, preparations of slides for lantern shows were permitted.

The Managing Board would again meet on 5th March, 1936.

ITALIAN CONSUL KEEPS MUM

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

His Excellency Guido Sollazzo, the Royal Consul-General for Italy in British India, informed the "United Press" to-day that no reply had yet been received from the Government of India to his note of protest of November 11th.

His Excellency had no personal view of his own to express regarding the Ordinance recently promulgated by the Government of India giving effect to Sanctions against Italy.

"We have no particular grudge on this score" said His Excellency", against the Government of India who being a member of the League of Nations felt bound to give effect to the League decision and I do not propose to write anything to the Government of India as a reply to the new Ordinance."—United Press.

BARODA, Nov. 23.—Dr. Chaturbhai Patel, Professor of Chemical Technology of the Kalabhavan Technical Institute, is standing as a candidate for election in the Bombay University Senate on behalf of registered graduates.

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CHIANG KAI-SHEK TO IL DUCE'S RESCUE

Chinese Labour To Help Italians In Ethiopian War

MUSSOLINI'S PROPAGANDA MACHINE AT WORK

Chiang Kai-Shek, military dictator of China, and oft-times helper of Japan's militarists, recently decided that another member of the dictator fraternity needed some help. So he concluded an agreement with Mussolini whereby 10,000 Chinese labourers were forced to go to Africa and build roads for the Italian adventurer. These Chinese are expected to play an important role in the Ethiopian war, since they are accustomed to tropical heat, and their standard of living is even lower than that of the Italians. Chiang Kai-Shek has also forbidden any expression of sympathy or solidarity with the Ethiopians.—(No Frontier News Service.)

Nothing is clearer to-day than that people everywhere have to be whipped into a nationalistic hysteria in order to carry on a war. Mussolini has not overlooked this important war measure.

Nobody knows definitely how far back the Ethiopian war was planned, but it is significant that the "disgrace of Adowa" was systematically kept alive. As far back as 1929, the Fascist military journals began to discuss the reasons for the failure of 1896. This campaign spread to other papers. In these discussions there was pointed out what measures would have to be adopted to win "the next time."

PLANNED WAR

As the planned-for war came closer, the campaign became more intensive. The press printed war propaganda every day. All the pretexts for the war which have by now become familiar all over the world were reiterated again and again. Ethiopia must be "civilized", Ethiopia was needed as an outlet for surplus population (nothing mentioned about the campaign for an increased birth rate); Ethiopia must supplement Italy's natural resources.

The press adopted other methods also. One day we were given pictures of the poor slaves of Ethiopia. The so-called slaves appear to be Arab traders selling their wares. Their appearance is almost prosperous and they look well fed and contented. In order to produce the proper shudders, the staff artist drew in some chains linking the wrists of the two "slaves'. But the job was done so badly that the chains do not fit properly on the wrists, and at the same time they are so heavy that any kind of work in them would be virtually impossible. But the pictures made an impression on simple minds.

Another great stroke was the exploitation of Mussolini's two sons and his son-in-law. One day the papers carried a big story of how the two sons of Il Duce had applied to the Minister of War and the Air (Benito Mussolini) to permit them to enter war service and become military aviators. The Minister of War and the Air considered for a time. The press dutifully followed his meditations. Then in a burst of patriotic enthusiasm, he graciously granted permission for these minors to take service under him. The decision was hailed with great admiration. Since then the Mussolini family has repeatedly figured in the press, which records every flight they make in Africa and tells of the shots fired at their planes which are generally discovered after their return.

PROPAGANDA STUNTS

Dozens of similar propaganda stunts are put on here. Some day the Director of the Propaganda Bureau will again tell the world, exactly as after the World War, how he mobilized the Italian mind with every device, known to the machines of military propaganda.

ITALIAN WAR HOSPITALS

That Mussolini has been using the Greek Islands of the Dodecanese, as a refuge for diseased Italian troops brought back from Africa, seems definitely proved by correspondence received from inhabitants of the islands. The Italian regime sought to avoid the return of diseased soldiers to Italy proper so as to prevent the discontent inside Italy from becoming greater. Many native Greeks have already contracted yellow fever and dysentery from the Italian soldiers. The inhabitants of the islands, who are Greeks, have protested in vain. Their kinsmen in Alexandria, Athens and New York have entered protests with the League of Nations. Italy occupied the islands in 1912 during the war against Turkey, and has promised both by treaty and diplomatic exchange to return them to Greece, but has never fulfilled the promise.—No Frontier News Service.)

Earl Jellicoe, the hero of the Battle of Jutland, whose death took place on Wednesday night.

SIND D. L. B. SENSATION

President And Executive Officers Get "Quit" Orders From Govt.

DADU, Nov. 21.

Quite a sensation has been created by an order received by the District Local Board, Dadu, issued by the Bombay Government. Accordingly, it is understood, Mr. Mohmad Paryal, president of the Board, will have to relinquish the reins of his office and also Mr. M. P. Tahilramani will have to follow in his foot-steps.

The alleged charge levelled against the latter is reported to be that he, in the position of an Executive Officer, did not put any clogs on the alleged illegalities committed by the President.—United Press.

NEW LEGISLATURE FOR RAMPUR

Nawab Performs Inauguration Function

(From Our Correspondent).

RAMPUR, Nov. 20.

The Nawab of Rampur inaugurated the newly constituted Legislature.

His Highness in an inaugural address said, "My greatest endeavour since my accession has been to establish the reign of Law in my State. In 1930 I appointed small committee consisting entirely of State officials to prepare a proper and well-considered code of laws in keeping with the requirements of the time. Later two members of the Rampur Bar were appointed on the Committee. This Legislative Committee has done very important work in the last five years and has been responsible for the overhauling and modernising the system of laws in the State. It was my desire to give the representatives of my people, a voice in the framing of laws for their State and this reconstituted Legislature is in fulfilment of that desire. This body will discuss and frame Laws and give its opinion on the matters referred to it by my Government for this purpose."

After the Nawab's departure the Legislature passed a resolution of thanks to His Highness. The Inspector-General of Police introduced the Cattle Trespass Bill while the State Advocate moved another Bill B were entrusted to Select Committee, and the House adjourned 'sine die.'

Injustice Of Excluding Areas In Orissa

CONGRESS MUST KEEP WATCH, SAYS B. DAS

Special Session Of Utkal Union Conference Protests Against Transfer Of Capital

CUTTACK, (By Mail.)

A special session of the Utkal Union Conference was held yesterday for the purpose of considering the reported decision of the Government to locate the capital of Orissa at a place other than Cuttack, of protesting against the inclusion of Parlakimedi in Koraput district and considering other administrative changes that are to take place. The Rajas of Parlakimedi, Dharakote and Bissemcuttack and the Tikayat Raja of Kanika were present.

Mr. B. Das, M.L.A. presided.

Rai Bahadur Lakshmidhar Mahanti, chairman of the reception committee, in the course of his address said that the supreme hour had come when the Oriyas must try to stand on their own legs and be self-reliant. They must cultivate unity and team spirit and purge themselves of divisions in their ranks.

Mr. B Das, in the course of his presidential address, referred to the consternation and resentment created all over the province over the rumours regarding the shifting of the headquarters of the new province to a place other than Cuttack, which was recommended by the Orissa Administrative Committee two years ago, and the reshuffling of the district boundaries and urged that the Government should take the public into confidence in arriving at a final decision.

CONGRESS IS NOT JOB-HUNTER

Proceeding he said, the Congress was out for constructive work irrespective of who was in charge of executing the proposals. The Congress did not intend to destroy anything good, whether it emerged from the Government or from their political opponents. At the same time, Congressmen were not office seekers or job hunters as it was made to appear in certain quarters. "We want to serve our people selflessly and in that process exercise that wholesome moral pressure on the Government of the day in the work of the Congress Party in the Assembly is an illustration."

He next alluded to the subject of the backward areas which was at present under examination by a Special Officer of the Government of India, Sambalpur district, which, he said, was as good as the coastal districts of Orissa. Angul Sub-division and parts of Jeypore were fully entitled to be under normal administration instead of being treated as partially excluded areas. In Orissa, at any rate, there was no warrant for extending the scope of this partial exclusion to other areas as was contemplated by Major Cadagan when the India Bill was under discussion. The matter required close vigilance by the Congress and all progressive classes of thought in India and these condemned tracts must attain equality of status with the other parts of India.

As regards Services in the new province, Mr. Das said, the plainest duty of the Bihar and Madras Governments was to depute some of their officers to Orissa of foreign service terms for a short while, leaving the Orissa Government subsequently to recruit their own officers from among them or to take new men.

CONSTITUTIONAL ANOMALY

The coming enquiry by Sir Otto Niemeyer into the financial condition of Orissa and other provinces was, Mr. Das observed, immensely important. The O'Donnel Committee, which worked out the financial estimates of Orissa did not include the cost of a University and a High Court. This, Mr. Das thought, should be included under basic expenditure. Provincial autonomy without a High Court was, he said, a constitutional anomaly. The responsibilities of the Central Government towards partially excluded areas was a matter which should weigh with Sir Otto.

In conclusion, he appealed to the Conference to celebrate in a fitting manner the 50th anniversary of the Congress.—A. P.

WAS FIRING NECESSARY AT LOHARU?

K. K. Malaviya's Questions For Budget Session Of Assembly

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 23.

Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya M.L.A. has given notice of a number of questions on the Loharu firing incident for the budget session of the Legislative Assembly.

Pandit Krishnakant enquires if it is a fact that troops from British India opened fire on the peasants in Loharu State; were they sent on the invitation of the Nawab; whether the Government made enquiries into the causes of the discontent amongst the peasants before sending the troops and whether the Government have ascertained that nothing short of firing was necessary in the circumstances of the case.—United Press.

Party To Sir G. S. Bajpai

NEW DELHI, Nov. 23.

To meet Sir Girjashanker and Lady Bajpai a tea party was given by Mr. K. N. Dikshit, Deputy Director of Archaeology, at his residence at 18, Queen Victoria Road.—United Press.

NEVER CARED FOR LIMELIGHT

Madras Tribute To Selfless Work Of Deodhar

MADRAS, Nov. 22.

Tributes to the services of the late G. K. Devadhar were paid by various speakers at a public meeting held to-night under the auspices of the Women's Indian Association, the Madras Liberal League and the Madras Provincial Co-operative Union. Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer presiding said that Devadhar had been one of the most distinguishing public workers in India.

Sir A. P. Patro said that no better tribute could be paid to his memory than that paid by Mahatma Gandhi in his inimitable language which tersely summed up the life and activity of Devadhar. He was a selfless worker who never sought the limelight.

Abdul Hamid Khan, the Mayor, said that Devadhar's life mission was service to humanity.

Other speakers included Dr. Subbaroyan and Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi, who moved a condolence resolution characterising Devadhar's death as an irreparable loss to the whole of India and expressing deep sympathy with the Servants of India Society, the Poona Seva Sadan and members of his family.—A.P.

EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS IN RAJPUTANA

(From Our Correspondent).

INDORE, Nov. 23.

"During the year 1934-35" says a note issued by the Board of Education, Rajputana and Central India, on its working, "the Board received 22 applications for recognition of institutions as new schools and colleges or for recognition in additional optional subjects or for permanent recognition of existing institutions which had been recognised provisionally."

During the year, continues the Note, the number of candidates registered for the high school examination was 3,674 out of whom 1,751 passed, 51 in the first division, 632 in the second division, 992 in the third division and 76 under the various regulations.

The year commenced with an opening balance of Rs. 101,531. During the year under review the income of the Board was Rs. 135,547-4-2 from fees and the total receipts aggregate to Rs. 237,078-4-6. The expenditure amounted to Rs. 111,258-4-11.

RECEIVER FOR EX-MINISTER'S ESTATE

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

An application for the appointment of an official receiver of the entire estate of Lala Harkishan Lal, who is at present undergoing one month's imprisonment on a charge of contempt of court, has been filed in the Lahore High Court by the Official Liquidator of the Peoples Bank of Northern India (in liquidation).

The petition "inter alia" states that Lala Harkishen Lal is heavily indebted to the bank under various accounts.

The hearing of the above petition is pending in the court of the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Monroe.—A. P.

CASE AGAINST PUNJAB SOCIALIST

LYALLPUR, Nov. 20.

The case against Munshi Ahmed Din, President of the Punjab Socialist Party, under section 6 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act was resumed to-day in the court of the Additional District Magistrate.

Choudhri Ahmed Hussain, member of the District Board, was the only defence witness examined.

The Court issued bailable warrants against another defence witness who had failed to appear before the Magistrate inspite of previous instruction to do so.

Further hearing was adjourned till November 23.—A. P.

Tragic Quarrel Over Tobacco Leaves

DIBRUGARH, Nov. 23.

The report of a fatal quarrel over a trifle thing such as tobacco leaves having resulted in the death of a man has been received here from Khowang, within the jurisdiction of Moran Police Station. One Hinda Orang has been shot to death by a bow and arrow, by one Mongra Orang during an altercation over some tobacco leaves.

Mongra Orang has been arrested and detained in Dibrugarh jail.—United Press.

HARIJAN VICTORY OVER HINDUS

NASIK, Nov. 21.

The Harijans of the Vani town in Dindora Taluka have secured victory over the caste-Hindus, as the latter have now regretted their obstruction of Harijan Bullock Cart procession in August last. It is expected the caste-Hindus will tender an apology on this count.

This is sequel to the criminal proceedings launched against some caste-Hindus by the Harijans for having prevented them from taking out their usual bullock procession in August last.

To symbolise their victory the Harijans took out a bullock cart procession.—A.P.

1,220 MATRICULATES IN PUNJAB POLICE

LAHORE (By Mail.)

One thousand, two hundred and twenty police constables of the Punjab Police force are matriculates according to an official statement made in the Punjab Council.—A. P.

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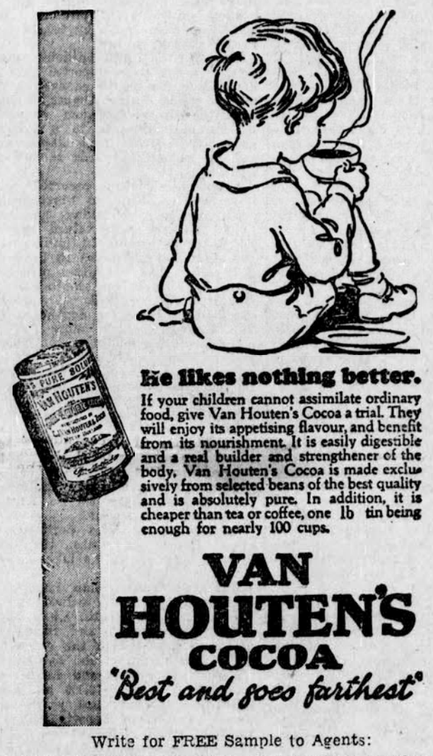

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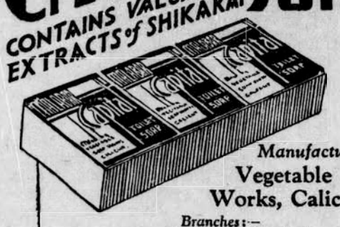

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Small Setback In Imports Of Cloth And Yarn In Bombay

FIGURES FOR SEPTEMBER

The following excerpts from proceedings of the Committee of the Millowners Association, Bombay, show that of piecegoods and yarn show small decrease. Details of imports into Bombay and India are as under:

IMPORTS INTO BOMBAY

Cotton Yarn: Takings of cotton yarn of all descriptions at 1.6 million lbs. were down by 100,000 lbs. as compared with the previous month. United Kingdom and China sent 229,000 lbs. and 632,000 lbs. respectively as against 165,000 lbs. and 621,000 lbs. in the previous month. Sendings from Japan at 775,000 lbs. were down by 148,000 lbs.

Imports of grey singles yarn fell by 102,000 lbs. to 240,000 lbs. Sendings from the United Kingdom went up by 67,000 lbs. to 147,000 lbs., while those from China and Japan fell by 131,000 lbs. and 34,000 lbs. respectively to 89,000 lbs. and 24,000 lbs.

Imports of grey folded yarn went up by 76,000 lbs., to 736,000 lbs. Sendings from China rose by 142,000 lbs. to 563,000 lbs., while those from the United Kingdom and Japan at 26,900 lbs and 147,000 lbs. respectively were less by 15,000 lbs. and 50,000 lbs as compared with the previous month.

Bleached yarn imports rose by 5,000 lbs. to 136,000 lbs., out of which United Kingdom and Japan sent 42,000 lbs. and 94,000 lbs. respectively.

Takings of mercerised yarn amounted to 519,000 lbs. as against 578,000 lbs. in August. Sendings from Japan went down by 67,000 lbs. to 509,000 lbs.

Cotton Piecegoods: Total imports of cotton piecegoods (including fents) during the month amounted to 25 million yards as compared with 26.3 million yards in August. Imports from the United Kingdom went up by 600,000 yards to 6.5 million yards, while those from Japan went down by 2.4 million yards to 17.3 million yards.

Plain Grey Goods: Takings of plain grey goods amounted to 7.3 million yards as compared with 5.9 million yards during the previous month. Sendings from the United Kingdom at 631,000 yards and those from Japan at 6.7 million yards were up by 63,000 yards and 1.3 million yards respectively. The entire imports from Japan consisted of grey longcloth and shirtings.

Bordered Grey Goods: Imports of bordered grey goods amounted to 297,000 yards as against 217,000 yards in August.

Bleached Goods: The imports of bleached goods remained stationary at 3.3 million yards. While sendings from the United Kingdom went up by 200,000 yards to 2 million yards, those from Japan went down by the same figure to 1.2 million yards. United Kingdom sent 945,000 yards of Bleached Mulls as against 730,000 yards in the previous month, while Japan's sendings went down by 286,000 yards to 446,000 yards.

Printed Goods: Total imports of printed goods at 8.3 million yards were 700,000 yards less than those of the previous month. Sendings from Japan went down by 1 million yards to 6.8 million yards while those from the United Kingdom rose by 300,000 yards to 1.4 million yards. Sendings of Printed Drills from Japan fell by 700,000 yards to 3.4 million yards and sendings of Prints and Chintz from United Kingdom rose by 386,000 yards to 794,000 yards.

Dyed Goods: Takings of dyed goods registered a decrease of 200,000 yards at 2.3 million yards. Imports from the United Kingdom remained stationary at 1.8 million yards while those from Japan declined by 200,000 yards to 400,000 yards.

Woven Coloured Goods: Imports of woven coloured goods at 497,000 yards registered an increase of 197,000 yards. Japan was responsible for the whole of the increase, her sendings of Velvet and Velveteens going up by 186,000 yards to 351,000 yards.

Fents: It is interesting to note that the imports of fents have gone down by 2.1 million yards to 2.5 million yards. Sendings from Japan fell off by 2.6 milion yards to 1.7 million yards while those from U. S. A. went up by 498,000 yards to 908,000 yards.

Artificial Silk Yarn: Takings of artificial silk yarn at 822,000 lbs. showed a decrease of 318,000 lbs. Sendings from Japan went down by 347,000 lbs. to 222,000 lbs. while those from Italy went up by 73,000 lbs. to 585,000 lbs.

Artificial Silk Piecegoods: Imports of Pure artificial silk piecegoods were slightly higher at 3.9 million yards while mixture goods remained stationary at 6 million yards. Japan sent 3.8 million yards of pure artificial silk piecegoods and 422,000 yards of mixture goods.

IMPORTS IN INDIA

Imports of Cotton Yarn and Piecegoods into British India during September 1935: As in the case of Bombay, there was a slight setback in the imports of both cotton yarn and piecegoods into British India during September as compared with the previous month.

Cotton Yarn: Imports of cotton yarn of all descriptions amounted to 3.3 million lbs. as against 4.5 million lbs. during August. Sendings from the United Kingdom increased by 991,000 lbs. to 784,000 lbs., while those from Japan and China dropped by .2 million lbs. and 1.2 million lbs. respectively to 1.3 million lbs. and 1.2 million lbs.

Imports of grey yarn at 2.2 million lbs. were 1.2 million lbs. less than the previous month's figures. Takings of grey single yarns of 31s-40s dropped by 867,000 lbs. to 687,000 lbs. Sendings from China at 432,000 lbs. were down by 765,000 lbs., while those from Japan at 148,000 lbs. were down by 126,000 lbs. The United Kingdom increased her sendings by 23,000 lbs. to 106,000 lbs. Imports of yarn above 50s went down by 162,000 lbs. to 482,000 lbs., sendings from China going down by 146,000 lbs. to 141,000 lbs.

Imports of grey doubled yarn dropped by 306,000 lbs. to 869,000 lbs. Takings of 2-lbs. to 573,000 lbs. Sendings from Chikings of 26s-50s went down by 280,000 lbs. at 424,000 lbs. were down by 233,000 lbs.

Bleached yarn imports at 305,000 lbs. registered an advance of 111,000 lbs. over the figure for the previous month. Japan sent 123,000 lbs. as against 117,000 lbs. in the previous month and the United Kingdom sent 180,000 lbs. as against 77,000 lbs.

Mercerised yarn imports remained stationary at 767,000 lbs. Sendings from Japan consisted of 32,000 lbs. of counts 26s to 50s against none in the previous month, 580,000 lbs. of 51s to 80s against 594,000 lbs. in August and 145,000 lbs. of counts above 80s against 172,000 lbs. in the previous month.

Cotton Piecegoods: Total imports of cotton piecegoods excluding Fents amounted to 73.9 million yards, i.e. 4.6 million yards less than in the previous month. Sendings from the United Kingdom at 33.8 million yards were down by 5.4 million yards as compared with the previous month, while those from Japan advanced by 1.5 million yards to 39.5 million yards.

PLAIN GREY GOODS

Imports of plain grey goods advanced by 2.4 million yards to 16.4 million yards. Sendings from Japan rose by 2.8 million yards to 15 million yards, while those from the United Kingdom declined by 0.5 million yards to 1.3 million yards.

Bordered Grey Goods: Takings of bordered grey goods dropped by 1.8 million yards to 9.4 million yards. The United Kingdom sent 6.1 million yards as against 7.2 million yards and Japan 3.3 million yards as against 3.9 million yards.

Bleached Goods: Imports of bleached goods dropped by 4.3 million yards to 17.2 million yards, as compared with the previous month. Imports from the United Kingdom dropped by 4.1 million yards to 13.7 million yards and those from Japan by 100,000 yards to 3.3 million yards.

Printed Goods: 19.9 million yards of printed goods were imported into India during the month as against 20.2 million yards during August. Sendings from the United Kingdom advanced by 0.9 million yards to 6 million yards, while those from Japan dropped by 1.1 million yards to 13.9 million yards.

A notable shrinkage occurred in the imports of woollen and worsted piecegoods, the month's takings amounting to 1.3 million yards valued at Rs. 18.8 lakhs as against 2.1 million yards valued at Rs. 22.6 lakhs in September last year. The loss was principally borne by Japan whose sendings for the month at 739,000 yards were roughly one half of those for September 1934. The United Kingdom more or less maintained her sendings at 400,000 yards.

In the case of woollen mixture goods, the month's imports at 526,000 yards were very nearly, the same as in September last year. It is noteworthy that, despite a slight increase in United Kingdom's sendings—589,000 yards against 514,000 yards in September last year—the value of her imports registered a sharp decline—Rs. 5.4 lakhs only as against Rs. 7.1 lakhs in September last year.

Imports of Shoddies declined by 140,000 lbs. to 524,000 lbs., the value figure falling by Rs. 1.4 lakhs to nearly Rs. 5 lakhs.

Ruffle and shawl cloth imports amounted to 7,000 yards valued at Rs. 3,600 during the month, while Roller cloth, Clearer cloth and Sizing flannel were imported to the extent of 5,600 yards valued at Rs. 18,700.

Imports of Shawls and Lohis were considerably higher—76,000 as against 34,000 in September last year—the increase in German imports being particularly striking—40,000 as against 12,000 in September last year. Japan sent 30,000 as against 13,000 in September 1934.

SLOW CROP MOVEMENT

Cotton Seldom Goes Up Twice On The Same Factor

Bombay, Nov. 21.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have issued the following weekly cotton market report:—

"Diplomatic denials are among the privileges of politicians. And, presumably, Pool Managers. Yet Mr. Oscar Johnson refused to comment on recent rumours regarding Pool sales.

We view these rumours with more than a little interest. How to get rid of several million bales of Government-controlled cotton must have exercised the mind of the U. S. Government for some time. To hold it for 13½ cents, around which price the whole world knows that it becomes available, is not only to ask for trouble but also to place quite unnecessarily a roof to the market.

Equally the absence of a freer supply of spot cotton has already eliminated the carrying premiums which the freer marketing of this year's crop at one time looked like creating. Discounts ahead are one of the biggest barriers to normal cotton trading. Yet, quite obviously, the present strength in spot cotton and the near positions of the futures market must remain until actual cotton is more freely available.

ACTUAL COTTON.

Therefore, it seems to us that there is so very much to be said for allowing more actual cotton to come on to the spot markets. In our opinion, such a policy would not depress the market as, when the speculator realised that cotton from the Government stocks was needed to supplement this year's supply, distants in the futures market could well be left in his care.

The alternative is a premium for nears and a jam in the spot position similar to that which caused the trouble last year.

Last week we suggested that had the U. S. Government the courage to free their cotton holdings to the merchants and shippers of America taking from those shippers hedges in distant months the trend would inevitably be upwards.

We still hold that view and, in our opinion, not entirely unconnected with it were the recent rumours regarding Pool sales.

The reaction noted last week as being about due has materialised.

So far it has been more than a little indefinite in character.

There is, nevertheless, in our opinion a suggestion of "pause" about the advance. The market seldom goes up twice on the same factors. And nothing kills a demand more surely than strength in spot when futures show a tendency to sag.

The advance from November the 4th to November the 15th was for New York March 99 points. That is 9 per cent.

It reflects a considerable quantity of cotton having gone from the spot markets to consumption centres. But it also reflects the creation of a speculative long interest in futures.

If the upward trend later in the season is to be sound, there should be a consolidation of the present price level at something under the recent peak point.

It looks to us as if markets are likely to be rather more two-sided for the time being and we would buy only on dips.

Enthusiasm in the Bombay market wilted over the week-end on increased selling by shippers exposing a weakend technical position. The market, in fact, was more than a little "in the air." When longs sell they rely to a considerable extent on shippers to take their contracts but in this instance shippers got in first. And as sellers.

The resultant break was fairly sharp as prices within a few days declined from 230 to 223½.

PRECARIOUS STATE.

There has since been some straddle reversing but the present position is somewhat precarious and it would take quite appreciably more incentive this week to bring about an advance than was required last week.

Crop movement is still slow. Arrivals in Khandeish are about the same as last week and all black leaf.

Berar arrivals are not yet increasing to any appreciable extent. Yesterday Khamgaon had 175 bales.

Movement is beginning in the Central Provinces but so far is very small.

In the Punjab there is a slight increase in arrivals. Sargodha is getting only about 200 bales daily but Lyallpur is now up to 400 bales daily.

The position, incidentally, in Sind and the Punjab is the reverse of last year. This year the Sind crop looks oversold and the Punjab undersold.

Export demand remains poor, while in the spot market mills are discouraged by the absence of any improvement in cloth rates.

The market generally is becoming rather more conscious of the crop but there is a big enough short interest among mills for 14s. and 20s. cotton to maintain the basis for those styles even though the futures contracts might ease.

Sales of Broach in firm markets here against purchases in New York still look the best business on the board.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Our Sugar market ruled quiet and easier during the week under review, offtake being on a moderate scale. On the whole Ready prices declined by about 4 to 5 annas per cwt. Prices for near and distant positions also declined by about 4 and 3 annas respectively, mainly due to heavy pressure of sales of nearby arrivals, and absence of buying interest from Import Houses even at present low rates. Java Market was reported quiet with the 'Nivas' limit unchanged at F. 4.30. Stocks of Sugar in Java on 1st October 1935 were estimated at 1,459,934 tons as compared with 2,379,782 tons at the same time of the last year. The highest and the lowest rates during the week in the local market were as under:—

Java/Ready Rs. 13/15 and Rs. 13/10.
October Rs. 4/4 and Rs. 3/15.
November Rs. 4/4 and Rs. 3/15
December Rs. 4/5 and Rs. 4/1.
Jan-March Rs. 4/7 and Rs. 4/4.

Arrivals:—

S.S. Karanja with about 24050 bags of Monzambique sugar.
S.S. Tajandoen with about 1333 bags of Britania sugar.
S.S. Ranee with about 18033 bags of Java sugar.
S.S. Japara with about 12050 bags of Java sugar.

Excepted:—

S.S. North Moor and S.S. Nurmahal are expected to arrive in the next week with about 30,000 and 15,000 bags of Java sugar respectively.

Offtake and Stocks:—

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 20,000 bags, leaving the stocks of about 1000,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar.

Fine Whate Java Sugar per cwt.—
Ready Rs. 13/10
Transhipment Rs 4/1 F.B.H.
S.S. Japara Rs. 3/15 F.B.H.
S. S. North Moor Rs. 3/15 F.B.H.
S. S. Nurmahal Rs. 3/15 F.B.H.

Shipment:—
October Rs. 3/15 F.B.H.
November Rs. 3/15 F.B.H.
December Rs. 4/1 F.B.H.
Jan-March Rs. 4/4 F.B.H.

Britania Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 14/11

African Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/12.

Tone:—Weak.

RAW COTTON SITUATION

Poor Export Demand

Bombay, Nov 21

Messrs. P Chrystal and Co. have issued the following weekly report:—

Since we wrote this report last week the nett changes in cotton Futures markets have been as under:—

	Jan.	May
NEW YORK		
13-11-35	11.54	11.40
20-11-35	11.82	11.56
	+ 28	+.16
LIVERPOOL		
13-11-35	6.34	6.39
20-11-35	6.45	6.39
	+.11	+.09

BOMBAY

Broach—		April-May
13-11-35		Rs. 225-12-0
20-11-35		225
		—Rs. 0-12-0
Oomra—		Dec-Jan.
13-11-35		Rs. 208
20-11-35		207
		—Rs. 1
Bengal—		Dec-Jan
13-11-35		Rs. 157-4-0
20-11-35		155-4-0
		—Rs. 2

At the beginning of the week under review the American markets continued firm, there was then a profit-taking reaction, but the market has again firmed up, the nett gain in prices being as above. The outstanding feature has been the firmness in the spot market, which is not surprising considering American cotton is reasonable on parity with other growths, especially Indians, the low quality of this year's crop both in grade and staple, and what is now a confirmed belief that this year's American crop will be considerably less than the probable offtake. On any further advance we would advise clients to accept profits on purchases, as we doubt the ability of consumers to pay the increasing cost of the raw material.

POOR DEMAND

In Bombay we have had a dull market. Over the week quotations are about unchanged. Fresh export demand has been poor and with no response in the local cloth and yarn markets, Mills in India have shown practically no interest in the raw article. On advances bull speculators have not been enthusiastic and there has been more eagerness to accept profit on previous purchases. With the War being confined to Italy and Abyssinia, and with Sanctions having been declared against Italy, many operators are beginning to realise that the War is not going to be the bullish feature which they had hoped. This is particularly so for Indian cotton as in the past Italy was a considerable customer for our cotton.

Arrivals in the interior markets are slow but these should soon increase when the farmers realise the position is not going to be so bullish as they had hoped. The basis in several districts is already tending to ease off, the usual forerunner of a weakening in the hedge contract market in Bombay. A demonstration of the poorness of the offtake was found in last week's statistics for Bombay Although arrivals were below 38,000 bales our stock actually increased by about 4,000 bales.

SATISFACTORY CROP

Crop reports continue satisfactory Good and required rains have fallen in the Cambodia area, which is the one district which was short of rainfall. We continue to receive glowing reports of the progress of other southern crops with a considerable increase in acreage. There has been a tendency to shade estimates of the Oomra crops, which is not unusual at this time of the year, but even so, a large crop is being produced and the total production in India looks like being 1 million bales in excess of last year. Indian cotton is still too dear as compared with other growths and we continue to advise sales here against purchases of Americans.

DRIFTING POLITICAL SITUATION

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co. have received the following news from London by Air Mail.—

We have witnessed quite a sharp rise in the Liverpool Market during the past week, prices at the time of ruling being about 1/4d. per lb. advance from this time last week. This has been brought about mainly by a sharp rise in the Egyptian prices, due to the holding up of supplies of actual cotton. The New York Market has not advanced in line with us, as the "hedging" in that market continues to supply Contracts. There is also a fear of the Supreme Court, and the American speculator seems at present very wary of entering into a "bull" campaign. However, as things gradually straighten out, we look for the American Market to advance much quicker than this market. The time is not very far distant when we shall be receiving "hedges" for the Indian crop and as we have pointed out in the past, a very large "bull" account has been built up in this Market for that country. Therefore, while advising caution in this market, we think that New York is undoubtedly the market in which to be "long" at present.

The political situation in Africa seems to be drifting on as we have anticipated in the past and we do not look for any serious trouble to come from that quarter.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION

Indore, Nov. 21.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co. Krishanapura Indore City).

Wheat seeds and Cotton. Rates per Mani of 6 Mds. Bengal.—
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 20, 22
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18, 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17, 18
Gram Rs. 17, 19
Tilseeds Rs. 45 50
Linseeds Bold Broun Rs. 25, 27
Ajavan Rs. 18, 27
Oil Cakes Rs. 19, 22
Tuar Rs. 28, 34
Moog (Green) Rs. 22, 25
Moog (Black) Rs. 14, 20
Lintal Rs. 18, 20
Jawar Rs. 15, 17
Bajara Rs. 17, 20
Maka Rs. 12, 15
Joungari (Kolohapur) Rs. 45, 48
Kappas Kanoud Rs. 48, 50
Chilies Rs. 70, 78
Ghee Rs. 200, 245
Cotton Malwi per Boja of 4 Mds. Bengal 87, Rs 98
Cotton Nimbadi per Boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 78, 87
Cotton Broach opening per candi of 784 lbs. Rs. 228
Cotton Broach closing per candi of 784 lbs. Rs. 229/4
Wheat flour Maida per Bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10.
Wheat Rawa Maida per bog of 98 srs. Rs. 10/12
Wheat Ata Maida per bag of 96 srs. Rs. 8
Wheat Chapad Maida per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 3.

Stan per than.—
Hukumchand 4/6
Indore Malwa 4/12
Kalyanmal 4/5
Binod 4/10
Bhandari 4/2
State 4/2
Swadeshi 4

Tea rates per lbs.—
Lipton 10 as to 1/12
Brook Bond 8 as to 1/10
Chandara Brand 8 as to 1/2

Shares.
100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 50
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 71
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 187
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy) 138
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) 11
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 105
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 4
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 59
100 Binod Mills Ltd. 142
25 United Profitable A. Co Ltd. 34
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd. 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. 4
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 35
10 Hukumchand Juit Ltd. 11/12.
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd. 1

Bullion.—
Gold Bar per tolas 36/8
Silver per 100 tolas 67/8

CAWNPORE SUGAR MARKET

Cawnpore, Nov. 19.

	Rs. a. p.
Marhowrah	9 0 0
Pertabpur	8 15 0
New Savan	8 14 0
Gaureepur	8 15 6
Ram Khetan	8 11 0
Sidholia	8 14 0
Savan (Indian)	8 12 0
Khadda	8 11 6
Captainganj	8 12 0
Baitalpur	8 11 0
Chitauni	8 10 0
Tamkohi	8 11 0
Harkua	8 13 0
Behta	9 2 0
Dehri	8 11 0

The rates given herein are for new crops. The position of the market is quiet.

A. I. POLITICAL SUFFERERS' CONFERENCE

Will Be Held At Lucknow During Congress Sessions

Swami Kumarananda organiser of the all India Political Sufferers Conference in the course of a statement says:—

The All India Political sufferers Conference will be held at Lucknow during the Congress session. The last Political Sufferers Conference was held at Karachi under the Presidentship of Babu Subhas Chandra Bose during the Karachi Congress session. I am in correspondence with Swami Govindanand the acting General Secretary of the Conference.

Indore Delegates To A.-I. Women's Conference

(From A Correspondent.)

INDORE, Nov. 21

Following are the delegates from Indore to the Women's Conference which is to meet shortly at Trivandrum:—

Mrs. Jankibai Bhandarkar; Dr. Miss Premlabai Bhandarkar; Dr. Miss Thanewalla; Mrs. Bhanumatibai Tarkhad; Miss Kriplanai; Mrs. Ahamad Bax; Mrs. Nalinibai Dalvi; Mrs. Shankuntalabai Kibe; Mrs. Dundrabai Jamidar; Mrs. Manjulabai Wagle.

Out of this list Mrs Bhanumatibai Tarkhad and Miss Kriplanai were elected by the Indore Branch of the women's Conference.

DHAR GRIEVANCES

A great number of public of Dhar are occasionally approaching the A. G. G. regarding their grievances. The Diwan Sahib has seen to it that no information leaks out to newspapers.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.

	Season To Date.	This Week.	Season 1934-35.	Week. 1934.
Total in Sight, (excluding linters)	7543	380	4955	335
Forwarded to American Mills, including Canada and other American (excluding linters)	2341	111	1694	166
Exports from U.S. Ports	2185	225	1841	132
Of which to Japan	575	65	653	49
Of which to China	19	3	38	1
Of which to Great Britain	538	56	250	29
Of which to Germany	272	20	189	13
Stock at New York	—	5	—	39
Stock at U.S. Ports	—	3023	—	3181
Stock at U.S. Interior Towns,	—	321	—	1981
World's Visible Supply	—	8016	—	8835
Of which to American Cotton	—	6770	—	6928
Forwarded to the World's Mills, (excluding linters)	3879	219	3345	277
Receipts at U.S. Ports	4340	299	2790	189

N.B.—All figures are in thousands of bales.

CHINA SELLING FORWARD SILVER

U. S. Treasury Absorbs Ready

We have received the following weekly report from Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co., London, dated 6th November:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £194,683,975 on the 30th October as compared with £194,323,901 on the previous Wednesday.

During the week the Bank announced the purchase of bar gold to the value of £798,553.

In the open market about £1,040,000 of bar gold was dealt with at the daily fixing. Quiet conditions have continued and, offerings being on a smaller scale, prices ruled above gold exchange parities, to-day's quotation including a premium of 2.1/2d. over dollar parity.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold registered from mid-day on the 28th October to mid-day on the 4th inst.:—

IMPORTS.

British South Africa	£1,712,407
British West Africa	69,986
Australia	12,279
New Zealand	16,506
British India	112,643
Canada	102,817
Netherlands	8,410
Belgium	37,010
France	25,703
Switzerland	14,865
Venezuela	41,774
Other countries	15,020
	£2,169,485

EXPORTS.

U. S. A.	£4,123,911
China	66,700
British India	16,075
Netherland	809,539
France	24,127
Switzerland	8,456
Other countries	1,640
	£5,050,448

The s.s. "Chitral" which sailed from Bombay on November 2nd carries gold to the value of about £548,000 consigned to London.

SILVER.

Until the 4th instant the price of cash silver had remained unchanged at 29.5/16d., purchases for account of the American Treasury continuing at this price. Owing to forward sales by China the difference between the two quotations widened considerably, silver for two months delivery being at a discount of 7/16d. on two occasions.

There was a temporary improvement in prices on the 4th instant, when 29.1/2d. and 29.3/16d. were quoted for the respective deliveries, but the American Treasury did not follow the rise.

News was received on November 4th of the adoption by the Chinese Government of a new scheme of currency and banking reform. Under the plan the silver dollar is to be replaced by a managed inconvertible paper currency, and in the place of the present several note issues, which are to be withdrawn, there is to be a single note issue controlled by the Central Bank. Silver is to be nationalized and all holders of silver are required to exchange it for logal tender notes.

In effect, China has definitely abandoned the silver standard, although this has really been the case since the restrictions imposed by the Chinese Government in October of last year virtually placed an embargo on the export of that metal.

The new scheme has been generally welcomed as a commendable effort to restore China's currency to a sound basis and the development of the plan will be watched with great interest.

As regards the bearing upon the Silver Market, on the day the news received prices rose to above the American level on some Indian bear covering, which would appear to indicate a feeling of uncertainty, but the advance was lost yesterday. It is possible that any immediate effect has been largely discounted and, as regards the future, much will depend on the use which the Chinese Government may have to make of the silver it controls and the reaction of the American Government, the policy of the latter remaining the dominating factor.

MANCHESTER COTTON TRADE

Buying From Bombay And Madras

Liverpool, Nov. 6.

A Liverpool firm writes:—

CLOTH.

Lines of sarries and medium mulls and lots of white shirtings and fancies have been booked for Calcutta. Karachi has placed orders for quantities of medium and fine mulls and split poplins and has also bought modest lines of miscellaneous cloths. There has been quiet buying of dyed goods, prints, dhooties and fancies for Bombay and Madras and a restricted demand from Amritsar and other upcountry centres. Rangoon has done business in voiles and cambrics; supers, mulls and bleacher have been in better request for Singapore and a number of transactions in light white and fancies have been fixed up for the Straits Settlement.

China has been a disappointing market. Demand from South America has been patchy, large lines of split printers and poplins, dyed sateens, jeans and cashmeres have been booked. A various business has been available for the Near and Middle East and some of the Continental markets. Both Denmark and Sweden have given out contracts for grey cloths for finishing, and there has been a steady buying of cambrics by Germany. Lots of voiles embroidery cloths and fine mulls have been mentioned for Switzerland.

Makers of fine poplins, fancy shirtings and typewriter cloth have reported sales for the United States. South Africa has again been the best of the Dominion markets. Heavy drills, poplins, dress goods, linings and prints have all been taken in reasonable quantities. Home Trade Houses are doing an increasing trade. Prints, of various kinds, twills, poplins, dyed goods, table-cloths and fancies have all been booked in substantial quantities.

YARNS.

Spinners have had a quieter week. Coarse counts are still in good demand and many spinners are booked up until the end of March. Demand for American Yarns has certainly been on a reduced scale. It could scarcely be expected that spinners would be able to sell substantially more than full time production for a prolonged period. On the whole, however, producers of coarse and medium qualities have had no reason to complain. The business that has been arranged would have looked healthy a few months ago. The present pause is regarded as temporary and there have been indications of greater activity.

The finer qualities have shown a tendency to drag Spinners are holding firmly to the better margins they have been able to enforce. Some big weights have been rejected for every trifling differences, the view being held that spinners are not getting anything like the prices to which they are entitled.

Business in most qualities of Egyptian Yarn has been patchy. Some reasonable weights of coarse numbers have been booked but in other directions sales have mostly been of a hand-to-mouth character. A modest demand has been available for Hosiery and Thread Yarns and deliveries have been maintained at a healthy pace. Export business, as a whole, has been on the slow side.

The following were the United Kingdom imports and exports of silver registered from mid-day on the 28th October to mid-day on the 4th instant:—

IMPORTS.

British India	£ 14,386
New Zealand	5,219
Japan	494,795
Fiji	6,820
Belgium	38,830
Poland	3,730
Germany	16,416
Java	3,428
Costa Rica	5,200
Peru	3,234
Other countries	4,364
	£596,422

EXPORTS.

U. S. A.	£2,114,465
Netherlands	2,419
Other countries	3,344
	£2,120,228

The highest rate of exchange on New York recorded during the period from the 31st ultimo to the 6th instant was dol. 4.92.5/8. and the lowest dol. 4.91.1/4.

Statistics for the month of October:—

Bar Silver per oz. std.

	Cash delivery.	Two months delivery.
Highest price	29.5/8d.	29.3/4d.
Lowest price	29.5/16d.	29d.
Average	29.3681d.	29.3472d.

	Bar Gold per oz fine.
Highest price	142s/2d.
Lowest price	141s/3.1/2d.
Average	141s/7.70d.

General Liquidation In Cotton

Tired Action Of Markets

Low Grades Basis Weakening

Bombay Nov. 23.

On Friday the New York cotton futures market was weak on liquidation, influenced by unfavourable Spot markets and weakness of Wall-Street. Inreased offerings in December and general liquidation depressed prices. Towards the close there was some trade support.

The market opened at about the highest level of the day at a rise of one point with March 11.80. There was steady selling pressure which depressed prices by 23 points from the opening level and March was quoted 11.57. There was some trade support which caused partial recovery and the market closed at a net decline of 16 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices closed 15 points down at 12.30c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was easy and closed at a decline of 13 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 15 points at 12.27c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point. There was trade and Bombay buying which met with hedge selling. Prices eased in sympathy with reaction in prices of Alexandria cotton. Later on there was trade calling which met with hedging. Disappointing New York advices were offset by recovery in Egyptians. The market closed at a decline of 4 to 2 points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 6.77d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures Market was steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 5 points. At the close January was 5.83, March 5.75 and May. 5.72.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian Cotton market was irregular with a good demand for near months. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 6 points to a decline of one point. Uppers futures closed 6 to 4 points down.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was quiet. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 10 to 4 points and Ashmouni futures closed 3 points up to 2 points down.

FRENCH SITUATION.

Messr. M. & B. Stern State:—

Nervousness over the French financial situation, freer offerings in December and continued Pool liquidation caused a set-back.

Some confusion exists over the Pool cotton.

The situation, as far as we know, is the Pool have recently been liquidating part of their holdings of 9 lacs bales futures. Spot cotton held by the Pool amounts to about 5 lacs bales. In addition to this, cotton held by the A.A.A. at present amounts to 44 lacs bales and cannot be sold until 1st February and then only at a price of 13 cents or over.

This 12 cent loan cotton with accumulated charges has up to now cost the Government 13½ cents. In the view of our Head-Office with American cotton disappearing rapidly into trade channels, the statistical position is very strong, and although the recent advance may appear to have been too rapid, they believe it was thoroughly justified and that there is still scope for a further advance at any rate until prices in the South advance to 13 cents per lb.

With the unsettled financial situation in France, it may be the market will react a little further in which case, we would strongly recommend purchases.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest (10 a.m.)	11.80+01
N. Y. March Lowest 2-15 p.m.	11.57—22
Liverpool March Highest	6.49
Liverpool March Lowest	6.45—04

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Orvis Bros. and Co., New York:—

December longs liquidating more freely. It is reported that in South-West low grades basis shows signs of weakening Pool liquidation is continuing. Market is acting tired.

New York Copper December 7.93.

New York cottonseed oil March 10.71.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Market held in chesk owing to fear of pool more inclined to sell. Our opinion is that there is no good reason for a further advance.

Liverpool.—Market appears temporarily stabilised between tightness of spots and prospective release of some Government cotton

Liverpool.—Market quiet and steady. Hedge selling and week-end profit taking. Bullish.

New York.—Decline caused by liquidation. Trade buying on the scale down. Technical position more favourable. Have a favourable opinion of the market. Prefer buying March and May.

New York.—Cotton sold off sharply on professional liquidation, recovering from lows on trade buying.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, Nov 23

December	11.83
January	11.75
March	11.64
May	11.52
July	11.43
October	11.15
Middling Spot,	12.35

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, Nov 23

December	11.84
January	11.71
March	11.65
Middling Spot	12.30

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, Nov. 23.

November	6.53
December	6.49
January	6.46
February	6.44
March	6.43
April	6.40
May	6.38
June	6.36
July	6.34
August	6.27.
September	6.19
October	6.12
November	6.07
Middling Spot	6.73

To-day's 10.12 a.m. quotations:
Liverpool, Nov. 23.

January	6.45
March	6.41

EGYPTIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Nov. 23.

F.G.F. SAKELLARIDIS:	
November	9.53
January	9.12
March	8.87
May	8.74
July	8.62
October	8.52
November	8.41
FiGIFi Spot	10.05

INDIAN COTTON
Liverpool, Nov. 23.

Broach,—	
Fully Good (good Sap'e)	6.01
Fine (good Staple)	6.16
Superfine (good Staple)	6.31
Oomra,—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.99
Superfine (No. 1 Staple)	6.14
Choice (No. 1 Staple)	6.29
Bengal,—	
Good	4.55
Fully Good	4.65
Fine	4.77
Scinde,—	
Fully Good	4.65
Fine	4.77
Superfine	4.89

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, Nov. 23.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9|16 per cent to 5|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 11|16 per cent to 3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2-1|2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 1|2 per cent to 1|2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' market loan 1|2 per cent to 1|2 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, Nov. 23.

T.T. London on:—

New York Closing rate	4.93-11|16
Paris	74.97
Berlin	12.27
Madrid	36.15
Amsterdam	7.30-1|2
Brussels	29.19
Milan	61.00
Berne	15.27-1|2
Prague	119.31

SEEDS.
London, Nov 23

Linseed. La Plata Hull c.i.f ton: Nov. sellers £9-18-9

Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton: Nov|Dec. sellers £12-7-6.

Linseed Bombay, London, c.i.f. ton: Nov|Dec. sellers £12-13-9.

Rapeseed Toria (Hull|Con't), c.i.f. ton: Nov|Dec. sellers £13-5-0.

Castorseed Bombay, Hull, c.i.f. ton: Nov|Dec. sellers £13-10-0.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, Nov. 23.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels: Jan|Feb. sellers 26|10-1|2.

Wheat Barletta Russo. Parcels: Nov. sellers 27|3.

Wheat South Australian, Parcels: Nov. sellers 28|6.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Nov. 22.

Messrs. Bathvala and Karani have issued the following report showing showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light Pfd. 6 dol	42
Amer. Power and Light 5 per cent P. A.	35
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	64
Consolidated Gas	33
American Tel. and Tel.	152
Western Union Telg.	72
Radio Corp.	11
New York Central	25 3/4
Baltimore and Ohio R.R.	16
Bethelehem Steel	49
United States Steel	48
American Smelting	61
Int. Nickel of Canada	38 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	415
Amr Celanese	28
Anaconda Copper Mining	24
Eaton Mfg.	28
General Motor	57
Kelvinators	1
Socony	12 1/2
National Dairy	18
Chase Bank	36
National City Bank	32

Kelvinator has declared dividend 12 1/2 cents extra dividend of 20 cents. Ex dividend on 5th December. Amr. Power and Light Co., has declared dividend of 37 1/2 cents and 31 1/4 cents on dol 6 and dol 5 of prefd. respectively. Ex dividend on 4th December. Eaton Mfg. has declared special dividend of 25 cents. Ex dividend on 4th December Carloadings for the week 43,000 up. Cause of heavy selling is anxiety over Franc situation. The Business 3 1/4 million.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Nov. 22.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 86 5/8

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 97

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59 104 3/4

4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53 107 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55 113 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1958/68 114 1/2

5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1943/47 113

5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1936/38 102 3/4

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans New 1/2 Prem

2 1/2 per cent British Consols 85 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Conversion 107 1/8

3 1/2 per cent War Loan 105 3/8

LONDON SILVER

London, Nov. 23.

Market: Steady.

Spot	29-3|16
Forward	28-13|16

LONDON GOLD.
London, Nov. 23.

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £7-0-11.

LINSEED OILS

London, Nov. 23.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt: Dec. paid 24|9.

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt: Jan|Apl. paid 25|3.

RUBBER.
London, Nov. 23.

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed per lb. Sellers 6-1|4.

JAVA SUGAR

London, Nov. 23.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard. No. 25:

C and F Calcutta:
Nov|Dec. nominal 6|9.

C and F Bombay:—
Nov|Dec. nominal 6|6.

C and F Karachi:—
Nov|Dec. nominal 6|6.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Nov. 23.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality): 6-3|8.

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special Cablegram from London today:—

Name of Company.	Latest prices. £
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock	86 0 0
Bengal Iron 7 1/2 per cent Preference	0 12 0
Bengal-Nagpur Rly. Ord. Stock	104 10
Burma Corporation Ltd.	0 12 9
Cables and Wireless 7 1/2 per cent Ord. A Stock	29 5
Calcutta Electric Sup. Copn. Ord.	3 3 6
Calcutta Tramways (Ordv.)	1 13 3
Cawnpore Electric Sup. Ord.	2 2 0
Delhi Electric Sup. Ord.	2 17 6
Foreign Rly. Inv. Trust 5 per cent Prf. Stk.	28 0 0
Genl. and Coml. Invest Trust Defd. Stk.	85 0 0
East India Distilleries and S. F. Ord.	1 1 3
Eastern Bank Ltd.	6 12 6
Hongkong and Shanghai Bankg. Corpn.	101 0 0
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord.	2 10 6
Indian Copper Corporation (Ord.).	0 3 0
Indian Iron and Steel 7 1/2 per cent Debs.	104 0 0
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ord.	2 1 0
Roan Antelope Copper Mines Ord	1 12 9
Shandara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4 1/2 per cent Deb.	94 0 0

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Following a decline of 15 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 226 for Broach A/M. delivery and improved to Rs. 226/4. At this level there was no demand and prices declined to Rs. 225/8 on long liquidation.

Liverpool cotton market opened at a decline of 5 points and prices in the local market were quoted at Rs. 225/6. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 226
Oomra D/J Rs. 207/4
Oomra March Rs 204
Bengal D/J Rs. 153/8
Bengal March Rs. 150/4

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES
Bombay, Nov 23

	Extra Sprfine	Sup	Fine	FG
M G Bengal U P	...	171	168	165
M G Punjab	...	171	168	165
M G Rajputana	...	...	...	...
M G Oomra No. 3	229	226	223	219
M G C P No. 1	...	...	...	...

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, Nov 23

	Ready Old.	New.
Bengal Superfine	...	172
Bengal Fine	...	170
C P 1 Fine	223/225	...
C P 2 Fine	217/219	...
Berar Fine	214/216	...
Khandesh Fine	207/209	...
Burwah Sanavad Fine	213/215	...
Broach Fine	241/246	...
Punjab/American	226/231	...
Sindh-American	...	256/261
Cambodia	296/301	...
Cambodia 2nd crop	261/266	...
Compta Good	271/276	...
Westerns	251/256	...
Kampala	306/368	...
Busoga	364	...
Jinja	351	...
New Manza	326/336	...

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Bombay, Nov 23
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year
Khandesh	1,177	15,384
Central India	113	17,646
Barsi and Nagar	607	10,730
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	2,116
Berar	845	11,254
Central Provinces	40	3,884
Total Oomras	2,782	61,014
Dholera	92	7,939
N W Provinces	127	14,731
Rajputana	177	19,179
Sind-Punjab	1,106	53,010
Broach	...	3,020
Coompta and Dharwar	56	4,420
Westerns Northerns	114	6,974
Cocoanada	...	39
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	100	5,197
Persian	...	7
American	...	3,282
Egyptian and African	2,238	59,265
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	293
Total	6,792	238,368

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept to 21st Nov

In full-pressed bales	Yesterday.	This year
Europe	957	78,944
Japan and China	1,648	143,440
Coast Ports	327	6,291
Up-country by Rail	...	43,017
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	18,956
Total	2,332	290,637

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 21st November	7,326
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	231,576
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	156,447
Increase	75,129

BHAVNAGAR MARKET

Bhavnagar Nov. 23.

Groundnut Oil ready Rs. 5/8.
Maha Rs. 5/6/9.
Jotta Re. 0/7/0.
Groundnut January Rs. 2/14/3.
Jotta Re. 0/3/3.
Sutar Magsar Rs. 107/12
Jotta Rs. 1/2.
Sugar ready Rs. 4/13/6.
Shipment Rs 4/1/6 to Rs. 4/3.
Corrugate Rs. 9/6.
Oil market strong due to Ghanawala buying and Bombay reports being strong.

HAPUR WHEAT.
(From Messrs Mukatlal Madhusudandyal).
Hapur, Nov. 23.

Wheat ready Rs. 2/10/6.
Maha Rs. 2/11.
Jeth Rs. 2/12
Stock Rs. 710
Khatties rate looks lower as there is no demand for ready heavy stocks and more sowing of wheat and crop condition being good.

INDORE MARKET

Indore, Nov 23

Midnight Broach cotton closed Rs. 227|3 Closing futures 15 down. Dharna Rs. 227. Opened Rs. 226|7. Eased on scattered selling to Rs. 225|12. Steadied again at Rs. 226|8. Jota Rs. 6|12. Five difference Rs. 1|12. Fatak 2 difference.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 22-11-35	4340000	2790000
Receipts yesterday 22-11-35	48000	32000
Exports to date 22-11-35	2185000	1811000
Stock at Ports 22-11-35	3023000	3181000
Stock at Interior Towns 22-11-35	321000	1981000
Stock at Liverpool 22-11-35	530000	936000
Visible Supply 22-11-35	8016000	8835000
Quantity in sight 22-11-35	7543000	4955000
Quantity out of sight 22-11-35	3879000	3345000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov. 23.

3 per cent 1951/54 100/1
3 per cent 1941 103 2
3 1/2 per cent G P N 95/3
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 104/7
4 per cent 1943 1/8
4 per cent 1960/70 109/14
4 1/2 per cent 1950/60 115/2
5 per cent 1939/44 109.4
5 per cent 1940/43 110/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/12

TAX-FREES

5 per cent 1945/55 Loan 118/10
4 per cent 1958/68 Mysore 108/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 105
4 per cent M Deb 1974 104/6
5 per cent M Deb 1939 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 127
6 per cent K P T 1936 127
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105

Note.—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 95/3 but closed at Rs. 95/2

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Nov. 23.

The local silver market again ruled easy with further tired long liquidation which resulted in a further decline in prices. The undertone of the market was easy and heavy stocks are depressing prices. The gold market was quietly steady. Foreign advices were discouraging. London gold prices declined 2d. to £7-1-3 London silver was quiet at a decline of 1/16d and Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted at 1.2 7/16.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	65 2
Magsar delivery	65 4 0
Posh delivery	65 7 0
Ready gold	34 13 9
Magsar delivery	34 13 6
Posh delivery	34 13 3

MONTREAL SILVER FUTURES

Montreal, Nov. 22.

November	65.80
December	65.70
March	65.45—66

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Nov. 23.

B C Rate T T D D 1.6 1 32

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 Nov
May
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 June-Dec 1936
Banks buying T T 1/6 5.32
Banks buying D D 1.6 3.16
Banks buying c mos 1 6 7/32

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 271 3/4
Banks selling T T 269 3/4
Banks buying T T 267

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 563
Banks buying D D 573

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/2

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/8
Banks buying T T 76 7/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 102

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 81 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 3/4

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 1.93 1/2 22nd inst.
Hongkong/London 1/6 1/4 23rd inst.
Shanghai/London 1/2 7/16 23rd inst
Japan/London 1/1 15/16 23rd inst.
Java/London 7 27 23rd inst.
London/Paris 74.94 22nd inst.
London/Belgium 29.18 22nd inst.
London/Switzerland 15.25 22nd inst.
London/Italy 60.87 22nd inst
London/Berlin 12.26 1 2 22nd inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 22nd inst
London/New York 4 93 7/16 22nd inst
London/Amsterdam 7.30 1/2 22nd inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £7-1-5 21st inst. £7-1-3 22nd inst.

Silver London Ready 29 5/16 21st inst. 29 1/4 22nd inst.
Silver London Forward 29 21st inst. 28 15/16 22nd inst.
Silver New York Ready 65 5/8 21st inst. 65 5/8 22nd inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 5/8 per cent 21st inst. 5/8 per cent 22nd inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 21st inst. 3/4 per cent 22nd inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 5 1 2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 4 per cent.
3 mos 1 per cent.
6 mos 1 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy

EXPORTS OF GOLD

Gold valued at Rs. 64,70,103 was exported from Bombay for Europe and America during the week ending November 23.

The total value of gold exported from Bombay since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 2,53,04,10,649.

TRADING BELLAPUR SHARES

The Board of Directors of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association have passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved that business in shares of the Belapur Co. Ltd. for December 1935 Settlement shall be Cum-Right and Cum-Dividend; and that business in the said shares for the January 1936 Settlement (which commences from to-morrow the 23rd instant) shall be Ex-Right and also Ex-Dividend."

FORWARD BUSINESS IN SECURITIES

Bombay, Nov 23

The Board of Directors of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association have allowed forward business in Government Securities for the 2nd December 1935 Settlement from to-day.

Tata Steel Shares Easy

Bulls Unloading

ABSENCE OF SUPPORT

BOMBAY, Nov. 23.

The local Share Bazar was quiet to-day with tired long liquidation which met scattered short covering at the decline Tata Steel and Tata Power shares found increased selling pressure. It is said that the Cement merger is now nearing completion but there was a marked absence of any important buying. In sympathy with decline in raw cotton prices, mill shares also ruled easy.

Towards the close there was absence of selling and Jobbers were covering sales which resulted in a steady recovery in prices. The tone of the market was quiet.

Trading for the next settlement commenced to-day and budly differences were moderate. The undertone of the market was easy and buyers are cautious. Recent liquidation is improving the technical situation and we still think that buyers will do well by waiting.

There was again active demand for Ajmer Electric shares as it is understood that the monthly profits have gone up to Rs. 3,000 comparing the last year's corresponding month and the expenses are curtailed by about Rs. 2,500 Thus the company's net profits for the six months ending March 1936 would be well over Rs. 75,000 and a dividend of 6 per cent per annum will in probability be declared after allowing a substantial amount for the Depreciation Fund. As previously mentioned, the big contracts of railway and Municipal pumping are about to mature and would add further to the present income. Thus investors will do well in buying these shares both for the appreciation of capital and fat dividend.

TEXTILE MILLS
Bombay, Nov. 23.

100 Ahm Advance	302 8
500 Bombay Cotton	40 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	753 12
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	221 14
100 Central	265 0
100 Colaba	141 14
100 Coorla	95 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	340 0
1 E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100 Finlay	131 4
100 Gokak	172 3
100 Hindustan	1750
100 Indore	72 8
100 Khatau	78 12
100 Kohinoor	204 6
250 Laxmi	667 8
100 Madhavji	11 0
250 Madras United	40 0
1000 Morarji	865 0
250 Model	49 8
50 Mysore	95 0
200 New Great	129 6
100 Oosmanshahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	300 0
25 Sassoon Silk	35
1000 Sholapur	2100 0
50 Simplex	71 4
100 Swadeshi	161 4
100 Swan	107 8
25 Tata	8
500 Vishnu	1300 0
1000 Western	750
BANKS	
50 100 Baroda	100 0
25-50 Central	35 12
500 Imperia	1560 0
125-50 Im. Con.	387 8
50-100 India	124 12
100 Reserve Bank	127 0
5 Union	5 6
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	34 0
70 Gwalior	121 14
100 Indian	459 0
100 Katni Def.	2090 0
100 Katni Ord.	368 12
10 Okha	255 0
10 Punjab	24 2
100 Shahabad	473 12
70 United	122 8
INSURANCE	
15-75 New India	11 8
15-100 Jupiter	42 8
200 Oriental	4570 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 0
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	151 4
1000 Andhra Valley	1531 4
10 Ajmer	12 0
60 Bombay Tram	146 9
100 Bombay Suburban	170 0
10 Broach	11 12
100 Karachi	223 12
100 Poona	218 12
100 Surat	175 0
100 Tata Hydro	162 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 23.

Century 222 221
Bom. Dyeing 756 752 753
Kohinoor 203 204/6
Central India 266 265
New Great 129/6
Simplex 72 71/4
Swadeshi 161
Bundi 33/10 33/12 34
I. Cement 462 461 458 460 459/6
Punjab 24 24/4
Shahabad 475 473/12
Andhra 1630 1625 1630 1631
Tata Hydro 162/8
Tata Power 1526 1517 1525 1521
Tram Ord. 148/4
T. Steel Dfd. 583 575 578 570 580 572 575
T. Steel Ord. 148 146/4 147 146 147/8 147
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 158
Bellapur 342 343/12
B. Steam 282
B. Burma 411 406 408 413 412 415 414/6

1000 Tata Power	1521 4
RAILWAYS	
500 Ahm Prantij	865 0
100 Amr. Patty	119 12
100 C. Province	91 0
100 Dhond Baramati	97 8
100 Gujarat	71 0
100 Mandra Bhon	96 0
100 Pachora Jamner	92 0
100 Sara Siraigunge	93 0
500 Tapty Valley	770 0
MINES	
10 Shivrajpur	29 8
30 Tata Steel Def.	675 0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	147 4
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	192 8
50 Belapur Sugar	343 12
150 Bombay Steam	282 8
125 Bombay Burma	414 6
50 Bombay Burma Cont.	136 14
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	3 10
100 Bombay Telephone	105 4
100 Indian Bleaching	103 12
160 Indian Radio Ord.	515 0
100 Ind. Radio Ord.	487 8
1000 Port Canning	605 0
15 Scindia	13 10
30 Premier Construction	70 8
25 Tata Oil	17 12
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1422 8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	283 12
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	84 0
5 p.c. Central India	517 8
6 p.c Katni 1st	136 4
p.c Katni 2nd	138 12
7-1/2 p.c Punjab Cement	14 8
p.c Tata Hydro	148 2
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1470 0
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	182 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	158 4
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	13 0
7 p.c Vishnu	647 8

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

December 144 January 147 March 152 May 151 July 154 at Cross Rate 4.93 1/2.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1936 226/8—Liverpool May 1936 16 35 Rs. 50 at Exchange 1/6

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1936 226.8—New York May 11 52 Rs. 34 at Cross Rate 4.93 1/2

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Nov 23

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 7/3/1 1/2; Lowest Rs. 7/2/7 1/2; Closing Rs. 7/3/6

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 7/5/1 1/2; Lowest Rs. 7/4/10 1/2; Closing Rs. 7/6

Cottonseeds January delivery: Opening Rs. 3/4/3; Lowest Rs. 3/3/10 1/2; Closing Rs. 3/4/7 1/2

BOMBAY METAL MARKET

Bombay, Nov 23

London market—
Standard Copper Cash (Buyers) £35-3-9
Standard Copper Cash (Sellers) £35-5-0
Standard Copper 3 months £35-10-0
Electrolytic copper £39-15-0
New York market—
Blue Eagle 8 7/8 cents
Non-Blue Eagle 8 1/2 cents
Bombay market—
Yellow Metal Sheets Rs. 33-8-0
Copper Sheets Rs. 37-8-0
Tone: Steady.

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BOMBAY: MONDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1935

India Anxious To Help Abyssinia

But She Is Powerless To Do So, Says Mr. Andrews

When I left Bombay a few weeks ago on my homeward journey to Europe, the anger roused in India by the Italian military thrust against Abyssinia had become everywhere burning and deep. But along with this had arisen in the minds of those whose opinion counted most a sense of impotence hard to endure. For merely to make a verbal protest seemed empty and void of meaning, writes Mr. C. F. Andrews in the "Manchester Guardian".

"I keenly feel the absurdity", Rabindranath Tagore wrote to me, "of raising my voice against an act of unscrupulous and virulent imperialism of this kind when it is pitiably feeble against all cases that vitally concern ourselves." What was the use, he would wish to say, of a subject people making a protest in favour of another country's independence when their own country was not free?

This was the general attitude throughout India I went to see Mahatma Gandhi, and he used almost the same words as Tagore. He said that he had no wish to publish merely conventional and kindly phrases expressing sympathy which carried no active principle of help with them. This attitude of testing everything by action had been his strength hitherto, and it would have been a weakness to depart from it for sentimental reasons.

In Allahabad and Bombay I spoke to those who were proceeding to Simla for the autumn session of the Legislative Assembly. Their mood was much the same.

"NO REAL RESPONSIBILITY"

"We shall of course make our protest," they complained to me "but what's the use? We have no real responsibility in matters of foreign policy; for that is a 'reserved' subject, and we are treated as mere puppets, or rather as infants. Why! We are not even allowed to choose who shall go to represent India at Geneva! That's all settled for us by the Secretary of State at Whitehall who thus puts two votes in Britain's pocket. What is still more galling to us is this, that we shall be no more forward than we are now even under the new Constitution. For foreign affairs will remain a 'reserved' subject, whereon we must still accept the direction of Great Britain. Don't you see how this handicaps us with regard to Abyssinia? If we were free ourselves we could do something to help others. But we have no voice of our own in these matters." Others spoke more vehemently. "We have never felt," they said, "our own helplessness so bitterly as we do now!"

This sense of impotence carried with it a reluctance to open the question, even in conversation. Therefore the silence of Indian leaders at this crisis must not be taken to represent a lack of interest in Abyssinia's destiny. Just the reverse is the case; furthermore, in this matter there is not the slightest difference in India between Hindus and Moslems, Parsees and Christians. The whole world of Islam, which has a strong inner cohesion of its own, has been deeply stirred. If Abyssinia falls a prey to the Italian invader (so Moslems put the case) then the more fertile portions of Southern Arabia, on the opposite shore of the Red Sea, may become the next point of attack. Will even the sacred cities of Mecca and Medina be safe?

MOSLEM TIES WITH ABYSSINIA

This fear has deeply moved Islam, and there are also traditional ties of hospitality between Arabia and Abyssinia which have bound the two countries together. For the story is well-known by every Moslem how the Prophet of Arabia found a shelter for his own followers in Abyssinia when he himself was a persecuted and homeless wanderer in danger of his own life. It is also told how in the days of prosperity which followed the courtesy of the King of Abyssinia was returned in full measure by the Arabian Prophet. Such acts of hospitality take the highest place among the ideals of the East, and they are constantly held in remembrance.

I can well recollect how an old Indian at Delhi told me that story long ago, and I have heard it many times since. This accounts for the universal rally to the side of Christian Abyssinia of all the Moslem lands.

As our P. and O. motor-vessel on the journey home passed near to the shores of Eritrea we crossed the path of troopships on their way to the congested harbour of Massawa. We were told that some ships had been obliged to wait for months before they could discharge their cargo. At night, as we went on our journey up the Red Sea, we would watch quite close to us the Italian liners, all lighted up, which carried the troops forward to battle. War was in the air we breathed.

Much earlier in the present year I had been lecturing in West Africa to Fanti and Ashanti students at Achimota and Kumasi. They told me, when we talked intimately together, how only Liberia and Abyssinia still remained independent of European control. I could read even then the anxiety that was in their minds lest this independence should be taken away.

NEW FORCES

The news which is now coming from the West Indies of rioting and bloodshed shows how much farther these repercussions have reached. In the year 1930 I visited this part of the New World in order to help the very large number of poor people from India who had gone out under indenture in earlier years as labourers in the sugar plantations. The reports concerning the riots tend to show that the incitement has been greatly accentuated by rumours which have reached the West Indies concerning this Italian war against Abyssinia. What is most noticeable is the fact that these labourers from India have joined with the American negroes in attacking those whom they supposed to be Italians. This represents in miniature an alignment of new forces whereby Africa and Asia are challenging together the old imperialisms of the West.

General Smuts and others have already drawn attention to the danger contained in this. But the moral lies not in the fear that European interests will be threatened. It shows rather that the European domination of the East has had its day and must give place to responsibility and freedom.

POLICE CONSTABLES SUSPENDED

Sequel To Alleged Torturing Of Woman Suspect

INDORE, Nov. 22.

As the result of a departmental enquiry held by Mr. L. K. Tungare, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Indore, into certain allegations of illtreatment of a woman suspect aged about 45, during her detention in the lock-up at Sanyogitaganj, two Head Constables of Police have been placed under suspension and are being prosecuted under section 330 I. P. C. before the District Magistrate, Indore.

The allegations against them are that they tortured the woman who was arrested by the Tukoganj Police under suspicion, in connection with removing the bangles of a child, presumably to extract a confession.—United Press.

The Australian Trade Delegation left Calcutta for Cawnpore on November 23.

Mr. Arshad, Secretary of the International Muslim Association, Cambridge, arrived by the Italian Mail Boat.

BANISH MASS ILLITERACY

A. C. Dutt Gives Notice Of Resolution For Assembly

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutta, Deputy President of the Assembly, has given notice of a number of resolutions for the ensuing session of the Assembly. Through one of the resolutions he urges that immediate and effective steps should be taken for banishing mass illiteracy from India as was done in Russia.

Through another resolution he seeks to provide in the next year's budget for carrying on work of the Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun as originally intended and to restore the original grant made for the institute.

He also wants retaliatory measures to be taken by Government by imposing heavy tariffs on the imports from Zanzibar in the interests of Indians and to vindicate the position of Indian nationals settled in Zanzibar.—United Press.

PLETHORA OF CANDIDATES FOR MEERUT LOCAL BODIES

(From Our Correspondent)
MEERUT, (By Mail).

Messrs. Bhairon Pershad and Ram Saran Vidhyarthi, members of the Meerut Municipal and Cantonment Boards respectively have given notice of a resolution for the sanction of Rs. 500 by each board for the celebrations of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress in December next.

For the 15 elected seats to the Meerut Municipal Board there as many as 53 candidates in the field and for the 40 elected seats in the District Board there are about 200 candidates.

An unconfirmed report states that the Delhi Police came over here last night and made searches at several places. These searches, it is stated were made under the Press Act and were probably connected with the searches made at Delhi the other day. Nothing incriminating is however reported to have been found anywhere.

CONGRESSMAN RE-ELECTED MAYOR

(From A Correspondent)
BROACH, Nov. 23.

Broach Borough Municipality held this evening the election of its President, when Sjt Dinkerrao Desai, a well-known Congress leader of the Gujerat, was unanimously elected Mayor.

Sjt. Dinkerrao was also President last year and had occupied the post several times before that.

Important schemes as water works, Maternity home, Municipal girls shool, Ira'nage for textile mills, have been taken into consideration last year by the Municipality and all the parties felt the seed of the lead of Sjt. Dinkerrao and have, therefore, lent their whole-hearted support to his election as the President for one more year.

ESSENTIAL OF SWARAJ

Rajen Babu's Stirring Call For Unity

COCANADA (By Mail)

Addressing a public meeting at Cocanada, during his Andhra Tour Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, observed that Indians were not inferior to other peoples of the world, and the only bar to Freedom was the lack of a sense of unity. He made a stirring appeal for combined action and communal harmony.

Rajen Babu said:

"Our young boys go to foreign countries and we see them defeating the students of other countries in their own literature, arts and culture. Only the other day a hockey team of our country returned triumphant after having toured the world having suffered not a single defeat in its world tour. Who withstood the Germans marching towards Paris in 1914 when they were carrying arms? It was the Indian troops that tied their progress that withstood and drove those German troops. Have not our men proved themselves worthy judges when they were appointed as High Court Judges? There they have some little freedom and they could do something. What do you expect from a Minister, who has no power? Are you therefore surprised that our Ministers cannot claim anything substantial to their credit? They expect to achieve something substantial. Wherever our people have got opportunity they have shown their strength equal to the Europeans. It is not without reason that the Bars—in the living cities like Bombay, Calcutta, Madras are dominated by Indians out-topping Europeans and the ordinary medical practitioner is proving better than I.M.S. people. That is why foreigners are jealous of Indians going to their countries. Why is all this cry against South Africa, Canada and Australia? That is because if the Indians are left free they will be left to oust the Europeans. Therefore I say that we are not inferior to any people to-day. And yet why have you not got Swaraj? We are lacking in a sense of unity, in a sense of combined action. Where individuals are sound combination can be brought about Therein lies our hope. Because we are lacking in this essential quality of unity and combined action we find in history individuals and groups not hesitating to betray the country. In spite of the fact that we are acute and intellecutal people we are unable to understand a simple arithmetical formula. We have not always understood that a part is smaller than the whole.

TRUE HISTORY OF INDIA.

Did the British really conquer this country? That is not history. The true history is that Indians conquered India and gave it to the British.

We need determination in ourselves and I say we can win our freedom if we have the determination. The Congress has been trying to develop this will in our people and to-day it has suspended one programme to fulfil another programme viz. to remedy our character. The first item of the new programme that we have taken up is communal harmony and unity."

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Rain In Madras And Malabar

POONA, Nov. 24.

Thunder-storms caused local rain in South-east Madras and a few falls in Malabar. Trivandrum and Negapatam report three-quarters of an inch each. The western disturbance has caused extension of cloud in North-west Frontier, Kashmir and the Punjab.

Forecast:—Few falls of rain will occur in South Madras and along the North-(west Frontier.—A. P.

Major-Genl. J. P. Scobell, new G.O.C., Bombay.

CONGRESS HOSPITAL FOR RURAL AREAS ?

Delhi Makes Elaborate Preparations For Jubilee Celebrations

NEW DELHI, Nov. 22.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the celebration of the Golden Jubilee o the Congress here.

One of the important proposals under consideration is the founding of a hospital in rural areas to be called the Congress Golden Jubilee Hospital. There will be a Swadeshi Exhibition from December 22nd to 31st. On the Exhibition grounds Indian games, cinema shows, public lectures and gatherings, and a conference of persons interested in sale and production of Swadeshi goods will be held.

On the Jubilee Day i.e. 28th December, a procession will be taken out early in the morning.—United Press.

Opening Of R. L. Gharat Mandir At Mapgaon

(From A Correspondent).

Under the auspices of Worli Gopchar and Bhoye Samsthan the opening ceremony of Ramji Laxman Gharat Mandir will be performed at Mapgaon (Kihim) in Alibaugh Taluka, Kolaba District at 2 p.m. on Sunday November 24.

Mr. N. C. Kelkar will preside.

The building is built by Worli Gopchar and Bhoye Samsthan of Bombay and will be used for a school. Members of Pathare Kshatriya caste desirous of contributing to "R. L. Gharat Purse Fund" should send their donations to B. J. Mhatre C/o Gopchar Samsthan, Worli.

Arrangement of motor buses from Revas to Mapgaon and back has also been made.

Rajbhoj On Revival Of Nasik Rath Satyagraha

(From Our Correspondent)
INDORE, Nov. 19

The possibility of "Rathyatra" Satyagrah being revived at Nasik was visualised by Mr. P. N. Rajbhoj, speaking at the meeting of the local Harijans. He had no doubt the Satyagraha, if the situation demanded it, would be supported by all the Harijans of Nasik. The speaker appealed to all those interested in the welfare of Harijans to make a united effort to remove the artificial barriers of sub-castes and sects among Harijans themselves.

So long as men like Mahatma Gandhi, continued to champion the rights of Harijans, any more for change of religion on their part, Mr. Rajbhoj thought, would be ill-conceived.

IN JELLICOE'S MEMORY

Flags To Fly Half-Mast

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24.

News has been received in India that His Majesty the King has ordered all flags on Government buildings in Great Britain to be half-masted to-morrow 25th November on the occasion of the funeral of the late Earl of Jellicoe.

His Excellency the Viceroy has communicated his wish to all Local Governments and administrations that the same procedure be observed in India.—A. P.

Justicite Rural Programme, Eleventh Hour Election Stunt

Will They Wear Even The Stolen "Rags" Of The A. I. V. I. A. Asks Satyamurti

(From Our Correspondent).
MADRAS, (By Mail.)

With Mrs. Rukmani Laksmipathy, M.L.C., in the chair, Mr. S. Satyamurty spoke on the programme of the Justice Party, on Monday evening in the Congress House.

Mrs. Lakshmipathy characterised the programme as an eleventh hour election stunt, but even then if they wanted to serve the country, it was not late.

'After all,' said Mr. Satyamurti, 'the Justice Party has produced a programme.' But he said the acid and crucial test of the programme of a party which had been in office and claimed to have been in power for about 15 years was only the past record of that party in the light of that programme.

After dealing in detail with the proposals embodied in that programme which had been submitted by Mr. Ramaswamy Naicker in September last and which had been watered down to its present form and now advertised that they would be included in the general programme of the Justicites, which has never seen the light of day, Mr. Satyamurty demanded their attitude towards the A. I. V. I. A. and would ask whether they had not gone a step further than what was embodied in the Hallet circular and issued instructions to their offices not to co-operate with the organisation.

THEIR STOLEN RAGS.

"The Congress had framed a careful, well thought out policy and programme and the Justice Party seemed to have stolen their clothes; not clothes but rags only, which they had no intention of wearing at all but only just to deceive others that they might wear them."

Dealing with the temperance programme of the party, he said "Hypocrisy, Thy name is Justice Party."

He finally asked in what way they were going to abolish social disabilities when communalism was their sheet-anchor and concluded by hoping that the members of the Justice Party would fight the ensuing elections in a sportsmanlike spirit. He read the Karachi Programme of the Congress and characterised the Justice counterpart as 'anaemic, pale and shadowy.'

COCHIN HARBOUR AGREEMENT

State Authorities Retain Full Sovereignty

ERNAKULAM, Nov. 23.

The Cochin Government has issued the following communique:—A conference of representatives of the Government of India and the Governments of Madras, Cochin and Travancore was held at Delhi from 11th to 15th November to consider questions connected with the further development of Cochin Harbour. The works connected with the starting of the further stage of the works were held up, on account of the difficulties which have arisen on the question of jurisdiction over the harbour area. It has been announced in the Government of India communique of 15th November that as a result of weeks of discussion, an agreement has been reached which it is expected will enable the Government of India to give their sanction to the further stage being proceeded with.

This Agreement has been reached without the Cochin Government surrendering in any way its jurisdiction over the harbour area. The Cochin Government retains and will continue to retain its full jurisdiction and sovereignty over the entire harbour area which is within Cochin territory —A.P.

PROTEST AGAINST STATE BAN

Indore Hindu Conference Resolutions

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

The Indore Hindu Conference, which was to be held on the 15th, 16th and 17 instant at Indore, was banned by the State authorities at the eleventh hour. The Conference however was held at Mhow on the 16th and 17th instant under the presidency of Bhai Parmanand when the following resolutions were passed:

This Indore-cum-Mhow Hindu Conference feels much concerned at the same not having been permitted to be held at its originally announced venue, namely, Indore, and regrets that this purely Hindu function which is being held with impunity within the bounds of the British Indian Cantonment of Mhow could not be allowed to be held in the territory of the enlightened Hindu State of Indore and further that this ban was made known at the eleventh hour when entire preparations had been completed by the Conference Management at a huge cost.

PERFECT EQUALITY BASIS

In the opinion of this Conference, it is essential for the progressive consolidation of the entire Hindu Nation that all its sub-divisions and classes should develop a mutual fellow-feeling and treat one another on a basis of perfect social equality.

This Conference considers it to be the primary duty of all Hindus without any distinction of caste and creed to pool their energies and do their utmost to ameliorate the condition of their backward brethren and urges upon Dr. Ambedkar to heartily co-operate with all Hindu agencies working in this behalf.

It is the considered view of this Conference that Hindu Dharma and culture have from eternal times been very broad-based and Catholic and that in pursuance of the same policy, their doors should always be kept open for all those who may be willing to enter or re-enter the fold of the Hindu society.—United Press.

ANDHRA'S FAITH IN CONGRESS

Tour In Northern Circars Is Complete Success, Says Rajen Babu

BERHAMPORE (Ganjam), Nov. 23.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, President of the Indian National Congress, arrived here from Waltair. He was given an enthusiastic reception at the station and drove to the bungalow of Mr. V. V. Jagiah, ex-M.L.A. and President of the Ganjam District Congress Committee.

Interviewed by the United Press regarding his health Babu Rajendra Prasad informed that he was pulling on well. Regarding the impressions of his tour of the Northern Circars, the Congress President said that his tour in these parts was a complete success. The Andhra people were very enthusiastic and they had intense faith in the Congress organisation. Wherever he had been the people evinced keen interest in the Congress. Babu Rajendra Prasad also testified to their contributing well to the Congress funds.

So far over Rs. 12,000 have been realised in the Northern Circars. —United Press.

TRADE BOARD FOR UNEMPLOYED WORKERS

CALCUTTA, Nov. 23.

The establishment of Trade Boards on the model of those in England to protect and regulate the conditions of unemployment of agricultural workers and workers in cottage industries, such as handloom weaving, is recommended by a resolution tabled by Mr. Akhil Chandra Dutt, that will come up for discussion in the Assembly.—United Press.

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